THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. X--No. 74. PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1868. DOUBLE SHEET--THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

THE NATIONAL DEBT.

What Has Been Done, and How to Complete the Work.

Mr. Edward Atkinson has written another instructive letter to the New York *Evening Post*, showing that of the $4,000,000,000 which the war cost, we have already paid $1,515,000,000 and that we have every reason to take courage from what we have done, and go on to the speedy payment of the last dollar of our national debt. Mr. Atiknson says:—

In 1857 the total debt of the United States was about $29,000,000. This debt steadily increased during the administration of James Buchanan, while that honorable Democrat, Howell Cobb, since traitor, and now again a shining light in the Democratic party, was Secretary of the Treasury. In 1860 the debt amounted to a little more than $60,000,000. The proceeds of the loans raised were applied by those distinguished Democrats, Floyd, Toucey, and Thompson, to the arming and equipping of the Southern States to prepare them for rebellion. This sum is therefore part and parcel of the debt which the Democratic party have entailed upon the country, and is a part of the cost of the war. The war began in April, 1861. During the next quarter the whole revenue, other than from loans, was less than $6,000,000. which sum is included in the following table. The total revenue of the United States from April 1. 1861, to June 30, 1868, being seven and quarter years of active war or of quasi peace, has been as follows:—

From internal revenue	$1,123,100,488
From customs	830,894,468
From land sales	5,145,213
From direct taxes	12,831,645
Miscellaneous, being premium on sales of gold, sales of captured or abandoned property, and sales of surplus material of war	241,467,672
Total, in gold and currency	$2,213,349,486
On the 30th of June, 1868, we owed $2,511,000,000; Deduct bonds advanced to the Pacific Railroad 26,000,000	2,485,000,000
Total expenditure made necessary in 7¼ years in consequence of the Rebellion of Southern Democrats	$4,698,349,486

I have given the total expenditures, but before declaring the actual cost of the war it will be proper to deduct such sum as would have been ample for all our expenses had there been no war. If we take as our basis the extravagant expenses of the last Democratic administration of James Buchanan, when all the preparations for rebellion were being made at our cost, we shall find that an allowance of about $700,000,000 will be ample to cover all probable peace expenses, had there been only peace expenditures to be made under the honest administration of Abraham Lincoln during the last seven years. The result will stand:—

Total expenditure 7¼ years	$4,698,349,486
Allowed for peace expenditure, say	698,349,486
Actual cost of the war	$4,000,000,000
But as we owed on the 30th June, 1868, only	2,485,000,000
It follows that we have actually raised by taxation, and paid towards the cost of the war, the sum of	$1,515,000,000

besides paying all our peace expenses. This payment has been made in seven and a quarter years, and amounts to three-eighths the entire cost of the war. The taxes from which the payments have been made have been levied almost exclusively upon the loyal States, and during four of the seven and a quarter years the most effective portion of their population was withdrawn from productive industry and engaged in the destructive occupation of war. At the same time the disloyal States were expending their whole force in resistance under the lead of Wade Hampton, Forrest, Toombs, Cobb, and Stephens, who are now, as leaders of the Democratic party, attempting to inaugurate another revolution. And in order to cripple the Government, and prevent the loyal States from obtaining the means to put them down, they have forced the financial issue into the conflict, and are endeavoring to destroy the credit of the country. For this purpose they propose what they call the payment of our bonds in other bonds bearing no interest, availing themselves of what they allege to be the letter of the law. When the dire necessity of war, and the refusal of Horatio Seymour and other rich Democrats to subscribe for our bonds, made it necessary for the Republican Congress to collect a forced loan, which they did by the issue of the legal-tender notes, Pendleton and his disloyal associates opposed the act because they knew it would enable the Government to conduct the war to a successful issue. Now they avail themselves of that same act to destroy the power which was maintained by Southern Rebels, with the connivance of Horatio Seymour, who is too weak and timid to take the lead, but submits himself to be the puppet in the hands of bolder men.

Of the sum of $2,213,000,000 raised by taxation since the war begun, the larger portion has been paid since the war ended. In three and a quarter years, from April 1, 1865, to June 30, 1868, we raised $1,540,058,583. But as this burden of taxation of nearly $500,000,000 a year has proved too great for our present condition, the taxes have been reduced to but little more than $300,000,000 a year; and such has been the reduction in our expenses that this sum is ample to meet all our expenses and interest and a moderate annual payment of the principal.

I ask, should we not take courage and speedily complete the payment of our debt, which we have so gloriously begun? If in time of war such has been our record, shall we falter now and sink disgraced and dishonored into fraud and bankruptcy?

Has this enormous contribution been at the cost of our prosperity? Far from it. I will again cite the evidence of David A. Wells, as I did in my former speech:—

"Since the termination of the war more iron furnaces have been erected, more pig iron smelted, more bars rolled, more steel made, more coal mined, more lumber sawed and hewed, more vessels built upon our inland waters, more houses constructed, more manufactories of different kinds started, more cotton spun and woven, more petroleum collected, refined, and exported, than in any equal period of the history of the country, either before or during the war."

Shall we falter now, when we have the whole production of the late Rebel States to contribute to our revenue?

COLORADO.

The Returns Complete—A Republican Majority of 79.

The *Rocky Mountain News* of the 18th inst., says:—Now that we have official returns from Huerfano and Las Animas counties, and know the worst they can do, we do affirm finally that Judge Bradford, Republican, is elected delegate by about 100 majority."

The following are the majorities in every county in the Territory, complete:—

Bradford, Republican	656
Belden, Democrat	577
Republican net majority	79

The *Rocky Mountain News* further says:—John D. Miller, Clerk of Pueblo county, writes us that Precinct No. 7 of that county, when about one-third of the vote had been polled, was attacked by Indians, three men killed, and of course the election broken up. At the time the vote stood 38 for Bradford and 2 for Belden. But for this, says Mr. Miller, we would have had 60 or 70 more majority for Bradford in this county. Miller's trustworthiness is unimpeachable. The above is significant of the disturbing influence of the Indian troubles on the election. They acted from Fort Lyon, via the Fountain and Bijou, round to Latham and Laporte, probably keeping 500 voters from the polls.

SPEAKER COLFAX.

His Reception by the Union League of New York.

The New York *Tribune* of this morning speaks of Speaker Colfax's reception last night as follows:—

A business meeting of the members of the Union League was held at their club house last evening. Mr. John Jay presided. The meeting was quite largely attended. Shortly after it was organized the Hon. Schuyler Colfax entered the room, and was received with loud and long-continued cheering. After a few words of introduction from Mr. Jay, Mr. Colfax thanked the company, and alluded briefly to the condition of the canvass in a few conversational sentences, thus concluding:—I have spoken of the importance of this contest, and the measureless value of victory to the Republican party as the party of loyalty and peace—the party that seems, under the providence of God, to be intrusted with the salvation of the American Union. When that victory is gained I feel sure that traitors will cease to raise their voices in behalf of the "Lost Cause." (Applause.) Victory will rebuke them, and they will appeal to the very mountains to save them from the popular wrath. We have but one motto in this contest, but one watchword upon our banner—and it is that "Loyalty shall govern what loyalty preserved." (Applause.) Remember, my friends, as illustrating the spirit of the Rebellion, the invective that was poured upon the head of the lamented Lincoln immediately after the close of the war. Yet, notwithstanding, when the battle was over, the loyal spirit that won the battle, strong at the ballot with the strength of war, wrote "Liberty" upon its banners, and, inspired with the same patriotism and devotion, went on in its conquests from victory to victory, overwhelming opposition, and gaining new honor and new glory. Where "Liberty" was inscribed we have now written the nobler motto, "Loyalty and justice to all who maintained the Union." We who wage this contest desire no proscription, no persecution, not one word of wrath, not one act of vengeance. We merely want this Union to be ruled by the men who have shown devotion to the Union. We want no war, we want no blood, we want no poverty, we want no desolation, we want no drafts; we want peace (great applause), and only peace; peace in the North and in the South, peace in the East and in the West, peace in the White House, and no more endless sessions of Congress in expectation of Presidential violence (applause); peace between Congress and the Executive, peace all over the land, to all the dwellers in the land, between the Atlantic and the Pacific. With peace extending its glorious vista, bringing with it stability, and with stability prosperity, and with prosperity progress, and with progress peace. (Applause.) Gentlemen, I say to you, and I feel that I am invading no confidence in doing so, that I have it from the lips of our chief, that, when elected President—for I feel that it has been decreed that he will be President (applause), no matter what his Administration may produce—above all things else, we shall have the strong arm of the Executive, representing the will and majesty of a mighty people, declaring and insuring to every citizen, black or white, rich or poor, be he humble or exalted, the safeguard of the nation, and protecting him from every wrong with the shield of our national strength. (Great applause.) He will use American power for the protection of the American people; to protect the American citizen in the savannahs of the South as well as the prairies of the West, whether he stands by the Atlantic that surges along the Eastern coasts, or by the Atlantic that surrounds the foreign countries of Europe, so that he may feel, as to American citizenship, like Paul felt even amid his enemies, that none may lay finger upon him, for he was a Roman citizen. (Great applause.) Then we shall have no more war, no more dishonor, no more differences between the Administration and the Representatives of the country. Every dweller in the land will be protected—under his own vine and his own fig-tree, with no traitor or enemy to molest or make him afraid—the national honor will be defended, the national faith observed, the laws of the land will be obeyed, and from these swiftly-coming days of peace, our posterity, blessed by our labors, and rich with all that we have sacrificed, will realize the most magnificent future that ever opened to a people, and a destiny eclipsing in its grandeur, its happiness, its public prosperity, and private virtues all that we find written in the records of the past. (Great applause.)

Mr. Colfax was followed by the Hon. John A. Griswold, our candidate for Governor; the Hon. E. B. Washburne, of Illinois; Mr. Claflin, of Massachusetts; and Mr. Starkweather, of Vermont, after which the Club proceeded to private business and adjourned.

GRANT.

The General on the True Foundation of Government.

The following letter was written by General Grant five years ago, in response to an invitation from the Memphis Chamber of Commerce to a complimentary dinner at the close of his great Tennessee campaign:—

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 26, 1863.—Gentlemen:—I have received a copy of resolutions passed by the "loyal citizens of Memphis, at a meeting held at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, August 25, 1863," tendering me a public reception. In accepting this testimonial, which I do at a great sacrifice of my personal feelings, I simply desire to pay a tribute to the first public exhibition in Memphis of loyalty to the Government which I represent in the Department of the Tennessee. I should dislike to refuse, for considerations of personal convenience, to acknowledge, anywhere or in any form, the existence of sentiments which I have so long and so ardently desired to see manifested in this Department. The stability of this Government and the unity of this nation depend solely on the cordial support and the earnest loyalty of the people. While, therefore, I thank you sincerely for the kind expressions you have use towards myself, I am profoundly gratified at this public recognition in the city of Memphis of the power and authority of the Government of the United States. I thank you, too, in the name of the noble army which I have the honor to command. It is composed of men whose loyalty has been proved by their deeds of heroism and their willing sacrifices of life and health. They will rejoice with me that the miserable adherents of the Rebellion, whom their bayonets have driven from this fair land, are being replaced by men who acknowledge human liberty as the only true foundation of human government. May your efforts to restore your city to the cause of the Union be as successful as have been theirs to reclaim it from the despotic rule of the leaders of the Rebellion. I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT, Major-General.

—Charles James, a son of G. P. R. James, the well-known English novelist, addressed a Grant and Colfax Club, at Eau Claire, Wis., on Friday evening of last week. The Eau Claire *Free Press* says that until recently Mr. James has been an ultra Democrat, but since the nomination of Seymour and Blair he has become satisfied that their success would tend to renew strife and lead to another civil war. All through his speech he commanded the close attention of his audience, and frequent applause told with what success his logical reasoning was received by appreciative listeners.

—A Georgia letter to the Syracuse (N. Y.) *Journal* closes as follows:—"You of the North must elect Grant and Colfax. We demand it of you. The sealing up of the fruits of the war is in your hands. The aid of this work as anticipated from the South will be abortive. We have not the ability to pass a militia bill, and the lives of Union men are everywhere threatened. But a partial canvass at the best can be made by the party, and no reliance be placed of ultimate safety and fair voting at the polls."

—Ex-Governor Bradford, of Maryland, is a warm supporter of Grant and Colfax.

REMARKABLE WOUNDS.

Curious Cases of Recovery.

A correspondent of the Milwaukee *Sentinel* gives an account of remarkable cases of recovery from gunshot and other wounds:

"Several years ago, in Milwaukee, a drunken man disturbed a German military funeral procession one Sunday afternoon. A policeman who was in the procession handed his rifle to a comrade, and stepped up the man and sought to pacify him. The policeman had hardly resumed his place in the ranks when the ruffian again became violent: further remonstrance availed nothing, and the man was arrested and placed in the custody of a constable, to be taken to the station house in a hack. After crossing Spring street bridge the prisoner broke away from the constable, knocking the latter down, and was escaping, when the news was taken to the station that 'a man had killed a policeman and was flying.'

"Several officers started in pursuit. The flying man had seized an axe, and, brandishing it, threatened death to any one that attempted to take him. After one or two attempts to effect his capture he got away, and was running when he was shot. It was found the bullet had struck low down the back, and had passed through the man, and, on further examination, it was found just imbedded under the skin, almost directly opposite the point of entrance; the bullet was so near the surface that a slight incision with a lancet was made and the ball fell on the floor. A few days afterwards the man was discharged from the Hospital as well apparently as ever. Several years afterwards the man stated to the writer that he felt no inconvenience from the wound.

"A very few days after the occurrence a German attempted suicide by shooting himself in the forehead, just above the nose, with a horse pistol. The ball appeared to have glanced and passed completely round the skull, as was seen by the mark under the skin, and came out within one and three-quarters of an inch of the hole where it went in. The German, though badly disfigured by the two wounds made by the bullet, and the marks of powder on his face, completely recovered, and was living ten years after the occurrence.

"Still another remarkable recovery from a wound is worthy of note. A German laborer was waylaid on the track of the Mississippi Railroad, and most brutally beaten. Besides other severe injuries, the man's skull was crushed in on the top of his head. So badly was the skull broken that several pieces were taken out by the physician that attended him. The persons who committed the deed were arrested on a charge of assault with intent to kill, and held to await the recovery, or, what was considered by far the most probable, the death of the assaulted man. Within a month after the occurrence the complainant came into the Police Court and gave his evidence, evidently 'retaining all his senses, and with all his faculties about him.' But what was the most singular was the fact that the large hole in the man's head permitted the action of the brain to be clearly seen as it rose and fell with the pulsations, and by the applying of the ear to the hole a sound was distinctly heard like the puffing of a steam engine. The man got well, and he too was alive for years afterwards."

LUNACY.

A Sailor Driven Mad by a Mesmerist.

The Newcastle (England) *Journal* tells this story:—"An extraordinary incident occurred on Thursday night last, showing the danger of experimenting with mesmerism. On that evening a young sailor, who, with some shipmates, was lodging at the Ferry Hotel, Sunderland, was standing at the bar, when a man named McKenzie commenced some mesmeric passes, and the young man being extremely susceptible, he was soon in a state of coma. In this state he was completely at the will of the operator, and was unable to move except by McKenzie's permission. Whether McKenzie was unable to restore the man to consciousness or not, we cannot say. His statement is that he took him to the open air, and he revived: but it appears McKenzie left the house, while his 'subject' remained in a half-unconscious state for some time, and ultimately became very ill. His comrades had to sit up with him until 3 o'clock in the morning, when he fell asleep. When roused at breakfast time he appeared to be still laboring under the effects of the mysterious passes, became exceedingly excited, and talked with all the incoherence of a person insane.

"As the day wore on he became worse, and so dangerous that his comrades determined to take him to Mr. Morgan's, in Monkwearmouth, for his advice. On their attempting to enter the ferry landing the young sailor rushed into the water, and wanted to walk across the river. Ultimately they reached Mr. Morgan's house, to find that gentleman absent in Scotland. On returning back the mesmerist's victim became more and more excitable, until at last he made his escape, and after performing a number of most extravagant actions, climbed up a spout like a cat on to the roof of a two-storied house, and walked along the ridge, while his shipmates stood below expecting every moment he would be dashed to pieces. It is stated that on the previous evening, while working on with him, McKenzie said he would have to go on the top of a house, and the influence still remaining on the young man's mind, he had obeyed the impulse. At last he was coaxed down, but was in so dangerous a condition that he was removed to the workhouse with all the appearance of insanity about him.

"Later on the evening the police got hold of McKenzie, who, in the presence of Mr. Stainsby, denied that he knew anything of mesmerism, but after that gentleman had severely pressed him he admitted he knew the mode of bringing the man out, and he was sent to the workhouse to try the effect of his curative powers on his 'patient.' When he got there, however, he found that the doctor had given him a sleeping draught, and he was not permitted to do anything with him."

MAINE.

The Official Vote Nearly Complete—Governor Chamberlain's Majority 20,404.

From the Augusta (Me.) Journal, Sept. 23.

The following comparative statement of the vote by counties comprises all the cities, towns, and plantations in the State from which official returns have been received. One town and twenty-seven plantations are yet to be heard from. Of the 151 representatives to the Legislature, the Republicans have elected 119, and the Democrats 30. No returns have been received from one representative district, and in one district there was a tie vote, and a new election will be held. Last year the number of Republican representatives was 105 to 46 Democrats. Of the 31 Senators the Republicans have elected 29, making a gain from last year.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT BY COUNTIES.

Counties.	1867. Chamberlain. (Rep.)	1867. Pillsbury. (Dem.)	1868. Chamberlain. (Rep.)	1868. Pillsbury. (Dem.)
Androscoggin	3424	1629	4869	2717
Aroostook	1313	690	2334	1057
Cumberland	7009	5724	9644	7809
Franklin	2272	1637	2498	1800
Hancock	2593	1986	3851	2984
Kennebec	5810	4042	7761	4563
Knox	2464	2779	3022	3192
Lincoln	2279	2274	2737	2581
Oxford	3882	2997	4513	3666
Penobscot	6873	4185	9385	5643
Piscataquis	1490	1004	1996	1262
Sagadahoc	1874	1180	2648	1378
Somerset	3701	3009	4843	3369
Waldo	3427	2927	4576	3187
Washington	2938	2768	4169	3511
York	6303	6189	7198	6717
Totals	57,102	45,220	75,835	55,431
Republican majority				20,404

—Dr. Townsend P. Abell, editor of *Our Country*, the Democratic paper in Middletown, Conn., and the organ of the party in Middlesex county, abandons his old party, and will sustain Grant and Colfax.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Maryland Republican Congressional Nominations—Preparations for the Execution of a Murderer.

Affairs in Europe—The New Franco-American Telegraph Line.

Financial and Commercial

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM FRANCE.

The New Franco-American Telegraph Line—The Concession to the Company Complete.

By Atlantic Cable.

PARIS, Sept. 25.—The *Moniteur* of this city announces officially this morning that the Government concessions lately granted in favor of MM. Erlanger and Reuter, of the Franco-American Telegraph Company, authorizing them to lay a submarine telegraph cable between France and America, under certain reserved conditions, has become definitive and complete, capital to the amount of 27,500,000f.—the main condition—having been subscribed for the undertaking. The concession for this great work bears date July 6, 1868, and confers the privilege of laying and working submarine telegraphs between France and the United States.

The cable will, as at present proposed, be laid in two sections; the first from Brest to the French island of St. Pierre, off Newfoundland; the second from St. Pierre either to New York direct or to a point between Boston and New York, with a special line to New York. The length of the cable is as follows:—First section, from Brest to St. Pierre, 2325 miles; second section, from St. Pierre to the United States, about 722 miles. Total, 3047 miles. A contract has been entered into with the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company to manufacture and lay this cable for the sum of £920,000.

The financial calculations and scientific experiments of the new company set forth the following results:—The power of transmission of the cable is estimated at a minimum of twelve words per minute, which, allowing fourteen hours a day for waste time and only ten hours a day for actual work, and taking three hundred working days in the year, gives, at the rate of £2 per message, an annual income of £432,000. The working expenses of the line are calculated at £30,000 per annum.

In connection with this enterprise it is interesting to state that the French despatch boat Travailleur, from Rochefort, has been ordered to the Mediterranean to assist in laying down the submarine cable to connect the telegraphic lines of Algeria with the coasts of France.

FROM BALTIMORE.

The Republican Congressional Candidates—Robert Lincoln and his Bride en route for the North.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 25.—The complete Republican nominations for Congress in Maryland, made yesterday, are:—

First District—H. R. Torbit.
Second—John T. Ensor.
Third—Adam E. King.
Fourth—Daniel Weisel.
Fifth—William Talbert.

They are all first-rate men. The Republican party is now working actively, and confidently expects to poll a very large vote. The Democrats are becoming more disaffected daily.

Robert Lincoln and his bride are *en route* North.

William F. Cary, a well-known citizen, and one of the Managers of the Maryland Sunday School Union, is dead.

Barney Hannon was killed last night. A man named James Miskelly was arrested as the suspected murderer.

A Murderer to be Executed.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 25.—The execution of William F. Foster, colored, convicted of the murder of Emeline Parks, also colored, in September last, has been fixed for Friday, the 4th of December next. The death warrant was read to the prisoner yesterday by the Sheriff, when he exhibited the most intense emotion.

Yesterday, in an altercation, Barney Hannen, formerly proprietor of the public house No. 29 Centre Market space, was kicked in the abdomen, from which he died in the evening.

The Odd Fellows.

It is understood that James L. Ridgely, of Baltimore, Grand Corresponding and Recording Secretary of the I. O. O. F., has been selected by the committee to deliver the address at the Grand National semi-centennial celebration of the order in Philadelphia, April 26, next. He has accepted.

FROM ATLANTIC CITY.

A Yacht Blown Ashore and Man Drowned

ATLANTIC CITY, Sept. 25.—On Monday afternoon a yacht, named Lounge Junior, came ashore on Brigantine. On Wednesday afternoon the body of a man 5 feet 6 inches high, dressed in white pants and blue blouse, came ashore at the same place. An envelope was found in one of his pockets, addressed J. G. Howard, Wiretown, New Jersey. Coroner L. K. Reed, of Atlantic City, held an inquest on the body, and rendered a verdict of found drowned.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—Stocks steady. Chicago and Rock Island, 102¼; Reading, 93¾; Canton, 47; Erie, 49¾; Cleveland and Toledo, 101½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 87½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 108¾; Michigan Central, 118¼; Michigan Southern, 84; New York Central, 127; Illinois Central, 143¾; Cumberland preferred, 33; Virginia 6s, 53¾; Missouri 6s, 92; Hudson River, 140; 5-20s, 1862, 114; do. 1864 109¾; do. 1865, 110¾; do. new, 108¾; 10-40s, 104¾. Gold, 141¾. Money unchanged. Exchange, 8¾.

—An Englishman has paid 400 florins for Schiller's table.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

This Morning's Quotations.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 25—A. M.—Consols, 94⅜ for money and account. American securities quiet and steady; Erie Railroad, 33½; Great Western, 38½; United States Five-twenties, 73½; Illinois Central, 92⅞.

PARIS, Sept. 25—A. M.—The Bourse is firm. Rentes, 68f. 92c.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 25—A. M.—Cotton steady; the sales are estimated at 10,000 bales. Sales of the week, 67,000 bales; for export, 14,000; for speculation, 6000 bales. Stock, 422,000 bales, of which 126,000 are American.

Breadstuffs quiet. No. 2 red Western wheat, 11s. 2d. Provisions unchanged.

LONDON, Sept. 25—A. M.—Sugar on the spot, firm: to arrive, buoyant. Sperm Oil, 89s.

PARIS, Sept. 25.—The decrease of bullion in the Bank of France is 150,000 francs.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—Foo-chow dates report tea declining. The exports of new crop were ninety million pounds.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Sept. 25—P. M.—Consols, 94⅜ for money and account. United States Five-twenties, 73⅞. Erie Railroad, 33. Atlantic and Great Western, 39. Illinois Central, 93.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 25—P. M.—Cotton steady. Stock afloat, 645,000 bales, of which 3000 are American. Lard quiet and steady. Pork firm. Bacon, 56s. 6d. Spirits of Petroleum, 1s. 4d.

HAVRE, Sept. 25.—Cotton, 123f. per cent. Tres Ordinaire.

ANTWERP, Sept. 25—P. M.—Petroleum quiet at 53½f.

New York Stock Quotations, 1 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	127¾	Pitts. F. W. and Chi.	109
N. Y. and Erie R.	50½	Toledo & Wabash	57¾
Ph. and Rea. R.	93¾	Adams Express	51¼
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	83¾	Wells, Fargo	29½
Cle. and Pitt. R.	87¾	U. S. Express Co.	50
Chi. & N. W. R. com.	87	Tennessees, new	68¾
Chi. & N. W. R. prf.	87¾	Gold	142⅛
Chi. and R. I. R.	102⅛	Market firm.	

MAZZINI.

His Views on the Eastern Question.

Mazzini has addressed the Polish nation the following letter on the Eastern question:—

BROTHERS:—Having observed that, in the crisis which is preparing in the East, many Poles are setting out on a false path, allow me, through your means, to address a few words to your compatriots.

Poles, in order not to be deceived, you have but to consult the blood which flows in your veins, your national traditions, and the mission to which God summons you, and which can alone now give a name and victory to the Polish nation.

During two centuries and a half you have fought against the crescent. For two centuries and a half—from Ladislaus VI to Augustus II—you have been the shield of Europe against Islamism, the defenders of the dogma of Liberty, our common life, against the dogma of the Eastern fatalism. Poland has continued the work of Greece; the battles of the Morava, Choczim, and Vienna have continued Marathon and Salamis. This is why the name of Poland is a sacred name. This is why, as with Greece, Poland will revive, spite of all.

The blood which flows in your veins is Sclave. You are brothers of the men who inhabit and claim for themselves the soil, by them made fertile, of Bosnia, Herzegovina, Montenegro, and Servia. These men, these Sclaves, will rise one of these days in the name of the Right which you invoke—in the name of traditions which are yours—of a life for which the time is come, and of which you yourselves ought to be the armed apostle—"the life of the Sclave nations." Will you march against them? Will you fight for the Crescent against the Cross, for fatalism against liberty, immobility against progress, fact against right, foreign conquest against the rights of national labor—or Asia against Europe? Will you sacrifice the cradle to the tomb? This cradle is yours also, and it is in protecting the young life struggling therein that you will conquer in future your claim to existence. You will revive again as a member of the third great European family. Poland will be the eldest daughter of the common mother whom we call Sclavonia, or she will be nothing. * * * In supporting the Turk you abdicate to-day your right to independence; and to-morrow, when you are compelled to fire upon the Sclaves, your nationality.

Your mission in the East is, moreover, only a part of your general mission. The times are ripe for the Sclaves; their national advent will be an important fact of this century. The Czar knows it, and that is why he tries, as monarchy has done in Italy and Germany, to avail himself of a movement which would else pursue a course hostile to Czarism. Poles! It is your duty to baffle him by occupying his position.

Place yourself regularly in the vanguard of the Sclave movement; be the chiefs of the crusade. The republic alone can kill Panslavism. Republicans as were your fathers, but with the enlarged republican ideas such as the present times and the long martyrdom of your people call for, raise your standard, "God and liberty for all your brethren!"

Repulse all royal suggestions—every promise coming from an established Government. They have always deceived you—they will deceive you again. Count only on yourselves—on the holiness of your mission, and on the peoples who understand it and follow an aim analogous to yours.

"The cradle of the Sclave spirit," as your poet Mickiewicz said to the College of France, "can be found nowhere but in the midst of a people who among the Sclavonic races has suffered the most, has touched Europe most nearly, which owes the most to Europe, and which has served Europe the most." You are the people. Recognize this fact, and be the guides of Sclave thought, as your poets have been its prophets. In that lies your and our welfare.

JOSEPH MAZZINI.

London, 1868.

DUMAS.

How the Author Lives and Writes.

A correspondent of the Boston *Commercial Bulletin* says:—

"Dumas is extremely obese, and moves about with great difficulty. He is a man of powerful frame, as well as mind, and labors almost incessantly with his pen. His features are decidedly African, and his woolly hair reminds us in its grayness of the old Uncle Tom. As age grows upon him he becomes the victim of peculiar whims and fancies. He cooks his own food, conducting the culinary ceremony with a religious exactitude, and is always satisfied with his cuisine productions. When he eats, and that is very irregularly and seldom, he apparently enjoys his food. After his meals he returns to his chair and dictates to the young lady until nature prevails and he drops off into a calm slumber. He scarcely ever retires to a bed, but sits and sleeps an hour or two, and instantly upon awakening calls for his amanuensis and proceeds with his work.

"At present he is engaged in writing a review of the Havre Marine Exposition, which is published in weekly numbers, a new novel of a few hundred pages, and two plays for theatres in Paris. With this work before him, and being pestered with scores of French exhibitors for notices in his Review, his time is fully occupied, and it seems wonderful that he bears up so well. Since Menken died it is said that he has grieved deeply, as he was very much attached to her. Dumas, Jr., is here often, but we see very little of him."

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Friday, Sept. 25, 1868.

There is more demand for money, but the rates are without material change. Call loans are still quoted at 4@5 per cent. First-class mercantile paper ranges from 6@7 per cent. per annum.

The Stock Market opened very dull this morning, but prices were steady. Government securities were firmly held. 114 was bid for 6s of 1881; 104⅛ for 10-40s; 114 for '62 5-20s; 109½ for '64 5-20s; 110⅜ for '65 5-20s; 108⅞ for '67 5-20s; and 109 for '68 5-20s. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 103¼@103¾, and old do. at 101.

Railroad shares were inactive. Camden and Amboy sold at 129, no change; Reading at 46⅜@46⅞, a slight decline; and Little Schuylkill at 44⅞, no change; 56⅜ was bid for Pennsylvania Railroad; 57½ for Minehill; 35½ for North Pennsylvania; 55½ for Lehigh Valley; 30 for Elmira common; 40 for Elmira preferred; 33½ for Catawissa preferred; and 25¼ for Philadelphia and Erie.

In City Passenger Railway shares there was nothing doing. 50 was bid for Second and Third; 70½ for Tenth and Eleventh; 15 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 22½ for Spruce and Pine; 46 for Chesnut and Walnut; 10 for Hestonville; and 28 for Germantown.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices. 240 was bid for North America; 163 for Philadelphia; 130½ for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 60 for Commercial; 110 for Northern Liberties; 32 for Mechanics'; 107 for Southwark; 117 for Kensington; 60 for Penn Township; 61 for Girard; 31½ for Manufacturers'; 73 for City; 45 for Consolidation; and 70 for Corn Exchange.

Canal shares were dull. Lehigh Navigation sold at 22½, no change. 10 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 19⅞ for preferred do.; 70 for Morris Canal preferred; and 14¼ for Susquehanna Canal.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$500 US 10-40s, cp	104⅞	2 sh Cam & Am	129
$300 City 6s, New	103⅞	3 sh Phil & Tr	128
$200 do. New	103¾	3 sh Reading	46⅝
$100 do. New	103¾	21 do. trf. Mon.	46⅝
$1000 do. New. 2 c.	103¼	100 sh N Y & Mid	3⅛
$1000 Read 6s, '70	105¾	500 sh Big Mt....b60.	5⅞
$1000 Pa R 2 m 6s	98⅝	100 sh Keystone Zinc	1 3-16
$2000 do	98½	300 sh Leh Nav....b5.	22⅞
$6000 do....ls.	98¾		

—The following are this morning's gold quotations, reported by Narr & Ladner, No. 30 South Third Street:—

10·00 A. M.	142	11·33 A. M.	141⅞
10·12 "	141⅞	11·36 "	141⅞
10·20 "	141⅞	11·46 "	141⅞
10·28 "	141½	11·55 "	142
10·20 "	141⅝	11·59 "	142
10·37 "	141⅞	12·05 P. M.	142¼
10·44 "	141⅞	12·13 "	142¼
11·00 "	141⅞	12·15 "	142⅛

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 3 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113⅞@114¼; do. 1862, 113⅞@114⅛; do., 1864, 109⅜@109⅞; do., 1865, 110⅜@110⅞; do., 1865, new, 108⅜@108⅞; do., 1867, new, 108⅞@109; do., 1868, 109@109¼; do., 5s, 10-40s, 104⅛@104⅜; Due Compound Interest Notes, 119¼; do. October, 1865, 118½. Gold, 141⅞@142. Silver, 136@137½.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third Street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—United States 6s, 1881, 113⅞@114; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 113⅞@114; do., 1864, 109⅜@109⅞; do., 1865, 110⅜@110⅞; do. July, 1865, 108⅜@108⅞; do. July, 1867, 108⅜@108⅞; 1868, 109¼@109½; 5s, 10-40s, 104⅛@104⅜. Compound Interest Notes, past due, 119·25; September, 1865, 119·25; October, 1865, 118⅜@119. Gold, 141⅞@141⅞.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113⅞@114¼; old 5-20s, do., 114@114¼; new 5-20s, 1864, 109⅜@110; do., 1865 110⅜@110⅞; 5-20s, July, 1865, 108⅞@109; do., 1867, 108⅞@109¼; do. 1868, 109¼@109⅜; 10-40s, 104⅛@104⅜. Gold, 141⅞.

—The tonnage on the Canal of the Schuylkill Navigation Company for the week ending September 24, 1868, was 32,885·10 tons. Corresponding week last year 25,498·16 "

Increase for the week	7,386·14 "
For the season to Sept. 24, 1868	634,176·15 "
For the season to Sept. 24, 1867	702,508·12 "
Decrease	68,331·17

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, Sept. 25.—There is less activity in the Flour Market, but prices remain without quotable change. There is nothing doing for shipment, as prices are too high to admit of a margin for profit. Only a few hundred barrels were taken by the home consumers at $6·50@7·50 for superfine, $8@8·65 for extras, $9·50@9·75 for new Minnesota extra family, $9·25@10 for new Spring Wheat do. do., $9·75@10·25 for old Spring Wheat do. do., $10@12 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do., and $12·50@14 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is unchanged; sales of 100 barrels at $9·25@9·50. 400 barrels Brandywine Corn Meal were taken on terms kept secret.

The Wheat Market presents no new feature. Of prime the supply is light, and for this description the inquiry is good at current quotations. Sales of 2500 bushels red at $2·20 up to $2·30 for prime and fair, and 2000 bushels amber at $2·33@2·35. Rye is selling at $1·50 for Western and $1·35@1·40 for Southern. Corn is quiet, but prices remain without change. Sales of yellow at $1·28@1·30, and Western mixed at $1·26½@1·28. Oats are in steady request, with sales of 4000 bushels Western at 75@77c. No change to notice in Barley or Malt.

Bark is in good request, with sales of 20 hhds. No. 1 Quercitron at $50 ⅌ ton.

Whisky is unchanged. Sales of 100 barrels, tax paid, at $1·55 ⅌ gallon.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA......SEPTEMBER 25.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.......56 | 11 A. M.......65 | 2 P. M.......70

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Barque Argentine, Morck, Rotterdam, E. A. Souder & Co.
Brig Emily Fisher, Clark, Portsmouth, do.
Brig Kate Foster, Brown, Salem, Warren & Gregg.
Brig Jas. B. Kirby, Bernard, Boston, J. Rommel, Jr.
Schr Benj. Strong, Brown, Providence, J. Rommel, Jr.
Schr P. Boice, Adams, Boston, Blackiston Graeff & Co.
Schr H. Blackman, Jones, Providence, do.
Schr Reading RR. No. 34, Burk, Sag Harbor, do.
Schr Armenia, Cole, Boston, do.
Schr Transit, Rackett, Newport, do.
Schr M. E. Rockhill, Rockhill, Boston, Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr Flyaway, Kelly, Boston, George S. Reppiler.
Schr Emily and Jennie, Hewitt, Boston, do.
Schr E. Amsden, Amsden, Boston, do.
Schr M. A. Holt, Holt, Boston, Weld, Nagle & Co.
Schr H. A. Rogers, Frambes, Boston, do.
Schr E. W. Gardner, Steelman, Boston, do.
Schr J. A. Parsons, Clark, Boston, Hammett & Neill.
Schr M. P. Hudson, Hudson, Boston, do.
Schr Geo. S. Adams, Baker, Boston, Castner, Stickney & Wellington.
Schr Annie Adams, Banks, Boston, Van Dusen, Bro. & Co.
Schr David Faust, Lord, Boston, do.
Schr W. M. Wilson, Brown, Salem, Caldwell, Gordon & Co.
Schr J. Rich, Crowell, Cape Ann, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr J. J. Little, Little, Hingham, Borda, Keller & Nutting.
Schr W. Butman, Smart, Searsport, do.
Schr Mary Reilly, Reilly, Boston.
Schr S. T. Wines, Hulse, Wareham.
Schr Laura, Coombs, Bangor.
Schr Bonny Boat, Kelly, Boston.
Schr Sea Breeze, Coombs, Bangor.
St'r E. C. Biddle, McCue, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Br. ship Aurora, Utley, 28 days from Rotterdam, with mdse. to L. Westergaard & Co.
Steamship Stars and Stripes, Holmes, 5 days from Havana, with sugar, etc., to Thos. Wattson & Sons. Off Bombay Hook, passed ship Tamerlane, from New York, bound up. Passenger—Fortune Coursier.
Br. barque Abbie Thomas, Raymond, 58 days from Bristol, Eng., with old iron to L. Westergaard & Co.
Schr Michigan, Pickering, 8 days from Calais, with lumber to captain.
Schr Susanna, Packard, 5 days from Wilmington, N. C., with mdse. to Cochran, Russell & Co.
Schr A. S. Piercy, Poulson, from Potomac river, with lumber to I. B. Phillips.
Schr John Beatty, Price, 5 days from Norfolk, with lumber to Collins & Co.
Schr Elizabeth English, Crowell, from Boston.
Schr Laura Coombs, from Portsmouth.
Schr M. E. Rockhill, Rockhill, from Portsmouth.
Schr W. M. Wilson, Brown, from Ellsworth.
Schr Benj. Strong, Brown, from Fall River.
Schr P. Boice, Adams, from Boston.
Schr Bonny Boat, Kelly, from Boston.
Schr Flyaway, Kelly, from Boston.
Schr M. A. Holt, Holt, from Boston.
Schr Emily and Jennie, Hewitt, from Boston.
Schr J. A. Parsons, Clark, from Boston.
Schr H. A. Rogers, Frambes, from Boston.
Schr J. Rich, Crowell, from Boston.
Schr Wm. Butman, Smart, from Boston.
Schr Mary P. Hudson, Hudson, from Boston.
Schr E. W. Gardner, Steelman, from Boston.
Schr S. T. Wines, Hulse, from Boston.
Schr Mary Reilly, Reilly, from Newburyport.
Schr J. J. Little, Little, from Hingham.
Schr Transit, Rackett, from Dorchester.
Schr Reading RR. No. 34, Burk, from Greenport.
Schr Geo. S. Adams, Baker, from Providence.
Schr H. Blackman, Jones, from Providence.
Schr Sea Breeze, Coombs, from New Haven.
Schr Ida V. McCabe, Pickup, from Norwich.
Steamer Beverly, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—Arrived, steamships Union, from Bremen; Malta, from Liverpool; Hibernia, from Glasgow; and Morro Castle, from Havana.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—Arrived, steamship City of New York, Tibbitts, from Liverpool.
Steamship Malta, Haines, from Liverpool via Boston.
Steamship Gen. Meade, Sampson, fm New Orleans.
Barque Maria Scammell, Helmstream, from Janin.
Barque Anita Gagluevia, Trifiletta, from Girgenti.
Barque Raffaele, Savarese, from Trieste.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Partisan Expenditures.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

We have to shoot so many lies on the wing around home that we can only afford to spend our powder on distant game when it is very large. A Mr. Eden, who is running against General Palmer for Governor of Illinois, somewhat as a bull would run against a locomotive, has discovered that the revenues of the Government for three years have been $500,000,000 a year, and he calls on the Republican party to explain what they have done with the $1,500,000,000 of the people's money. The question displays the same charming modesty which Judas Iscariot might have shown had he demanded of the eleven in what manner of dissipation and deviltry they had been squandering the apostolic treasury, when Judas himself carried the bag. But the minority apostle did not venture to put a question which would have placed him eternally on a par with the modern Democracy. However, as Mr. Eden probably does not know what the money was paid for, and as the Chicago *Times* asserts that it was "squandered for partisan objects," it is well to see what objects the Democratic party regard as being of interest only to the Republicans. During the three years beginning July 1, 1865, there were paid out of these revenues for interest on the public debt an average of $140,000,000 a year, or for the three years exactly $418,484,885. Therefrom we infer that to pay the interest on the public debt is a Republican partisan object, in which Democrats have no lot nor sympathy. They loaned no money to feed, clothe, and pay our soldiers; they own no bonds, and would pay no interest.

In the first six months after the close of the war, there were paid $233,491,778 as back pay and transportation to send our soldiers to their homes. This, too, according to Governor Eden and the Democratic journals, was a Republican "squandering of money on partisan objects." In order to make it Democratic or non-partisan, our soldiers should have been sent home beggars and penniless, or the amount paid should have been equally divided between the armies of Grant and those of Lee. Still more Democratic would it have been to lump the Union and Rebel debts into one, and then repudiate the whole.

Out of the same sum $49,382,859 were paid in bounties to Union soldiers only. Clearly a Republican "squandering of money on partisan objects," as no bounties were paid to Rebels.

Eleven million dollars more were paid to Union men for property lost and destroyed during the war. As none of this was intentionally paid to Rebels for property destroyed by the Union armies, this also was "money squandered on partisan objects."

Should the Democrats come into power they would rectify this injustice by paying Rebels for the devastations committed by the Union armies on the property of Rebels. This is what the Albany *Argus* means by saying that the "unascertained" debt of the United States amounts to about two and a half times the ascertained debt, or $6,000,000,000. The balance of the debt will never be "ascertained" until the Democrats come into power.

Ten million three hundred and thirty thousand dollars were reimbursed to Northern States for sums advanced by them to aid in suppressing the Rebellion. This is clearly partisan and Republican, as not a dollar was reimbursed to the Rebel States, nor to the New York rioters, nor the Sons of Liberty, nor the St. Albans raiders, nor the Confederate bondholders, nor the English pirates and blockade-runners, for the losses incurred by them in sustaining the Democratic Rebellion.

Sixty million dollars were paid to the navy, the brave sailors of Farragut, Porter, and Foote, for back pay and contracts made during the war. As nothing was paid to Semmes, Lynch, and the Rebel pirates, this is evidently "money squandered on partisan objects."

So are the $185,426,127 paid in army expenses, including those of our Indian war, and the $50,000,000 paid in pensions, and $73,000,000 paid in the expenses of the navy, and the $247,000,000 paid toward reducing the principal of the debt.

It is rather more difficult to explain how the $147,373,969 paid during the three years as the ordinary expenses of the Government or civil list, almost wholly to Johnson's forty-one thousand Democratic office-holders, who are now contributing to pay the expenses of buying votes for Seymour and Blair, can be regarded as "money squandered for partisan objects," though doubtless some of it may inadvertently find its way into political channels.

Then the expenses of reconstruction, $2,344,700, were so equally divided between the Democratic "policy" governments set up by President Johnson, and the final State Governments authorized by Congress, as to render the pickings moderate, when it is considered that the officers of both Governments have stood nearly as much chance of being murdered by the Rebels and Ku-Klux as of being paid.

Finally, $944,860 has been expended in removing the exposed bodies and bleaching bones of both the Union and Rebel soldiers, without distinction of the cause in which they fell, and burying them decently in the national cemeteries.

Having answered their inquiry, will the wiseacres of the Democratic party inform us what are the other and Democratic objects on which they would have expended the same money?

The Mismanagement of the Campaign by the Democratic Leaders and Organs.

From the N. Y. Herald.

Beginning with the Tammany Hall Convention, the Presidential campaign on the part of the managers, leaders, and organs of the Democracy has been a budget of blunders. The Convention was offered a fair field for a glorious victory over the radicals in the nomination of Chief Justice Chase; but, by a "*coup de thimblerig*," as a disgusted Western Democrat has expressed it, the Chase movement was extinguished, Pendleton was slipped away and Seymour turned up "the little joker." With the ink hardly dried of his printed speech against Pendleton, he accepted the Pendleton platform, with Wade Hampton's revolutionary reconstruction amendment, and thus, in overleaping himself, the blundering Seymour found himself fighting the "lost cause" of 1864 over again against the champion of the Union war party and the conqueror of the Rebellion.

From this departure of the Tammany Convention the popular reactionary movement of 1867 against the radicals was instantly stopped and a new reaction commenced in favor of the Republican party and General Grant on the great issues of the war. To make the matter worse for Seymour, the managers, leaders, and organs of the Democracy undertook to strengthen their desperate cause by personal abuse of General Grant, and by the most silly and preposterous attempts to prove Grant an ignoramus, destitute alike of any of the qualities of a statesman and of any merit as a soldier. Indeed, they would have it that he was only a remorseless butcher and blunderer in the war and only a cunning trickster in the Cabinet. Holding up the Rebel General Lee as the model of military leaders, they have still contended that the conqueror of Lee blundered along from the Wilderness to Appomattox Court House. Of course this sort of party warfare rapidly rallied "the Boys in Blue" and the loyal people of the war standing behind them around the banner of Grant, as the same campaigning against General Jackson rallied the honest masses of the people around him forty years ago.

In the next place, the constellation of the political and military leaders of the Rebellion who figured so largely in the Tammany Convention were permitted from the outset to proclaim that in the election of Seymour "their lost cause would be regained; and accepting this appeal from Appomattox Court House to the Tammany Convention the Union party of the war are all in line again, and are resolved to reaffirm, under Grant, the settlement of Lee's surrender. And yet, again, in the outset of the canvass the independent press was favorably inclined towards the Democratic party in view of the excesses and wasteful extravagances of the dominant radicals. But certain self-sufficient and basely envious Democratic organs undertook the absurd experiment of a moral crusade against every independent journal which would not fling up its cap and hurrah for Seymour according to instructions from the Manhattan ring. This absurd experiment, like that of the scandalous abuse of General Grant as citizen, civilian, and soldier, has only operated to plague the inventors. The independent press still flourishes as the representative of an independent public opinion, while the self-sufficient Democratic organs aforesaid are evidently falling into the sere and yellow leaf before the first frost.

It is "passing strange" that in this campaign our Democratic managers, leaders, and organs appear to have forgotten, not only the lessons of the war as given in the general run of the elections since 1860, but the instructions of all our great elections of the last forty years. Their budget of blunders embraces the blunders of the Adams party of 1826, the blunders of the Van Buren party of 1840, of the Cass party of 1848, the blunders of poor Pierce and Buchanan, the blunders of the Southern oligarchy at Charleston in 1860 and of the Northern wing of the party at Chicago in 1864, all rolled together. With such a load upon his back what hope is there for Seymour, nominated to fight over again the last and most disastrous campaign of McClellan? Echo answers, none.

The Radicals and the War.

From the N. Y. World.

Considering that the radicals claim to have been the "war-party" of the North, it is rather remarkable that they should be profoundly in the dark as to the history of the war. They celebrated on Thursday night the anniversary of the battle of Antietam as a great national victory. But we have always understood from the *Tribune* that General McClellan, who certainly commanded the army which triumphed at Antietam, was a "Rebel," and from the *Times* that he was incapable of victory. Clearly, therefore, Antietam either was no victory at all, or it was a "Rebel" victory, or—dreadful alternative—the radicals are a crew of noodles!

At this same meeting, too, General Sickles, a colonel of the regular army, who disgraces his uniform daily by taking money for partisan speeches while drawing his pay as an officer of the United States, was hailed by the audience as the "hero of Gettysburg." It has been commonly supposed that the battle of Gettysburg was fought by General Meade, and that it was won in spite of the monstrous blunders committed by this same "General" Sickles. Now that General Meade has done his best to earn the favor of the radicals by shutting up negroes in sweating-boxes to make them bear false witness against Southern white men, it is rather hard upon him that a stumping stipendiary of the "Loyal Leaguers" should get from them the credit of his military achievements!

Patriotism, Democratic and Radical.

From the N. Y. World.

The *Tribune*, which not only in "October, 1861," but for months afterwards, maintained the right of the South to secede from the Union as not less sacred than the right of the American colonists in 1776 to throw off the yoke of the usurping British Parliament, now abuses Horatio Seymour for declaring in October, 1861, that the Southern people were entitled to that protection for their slave property "which the Government guaranteed to them by its terms." It is perfectly natural, we suppose, that the terms of a solemn constitutional compact should be regarded as of little account by a journal which openly derided during the impeachment the notion that Senators ought to be bound by their oaths. Says the *Tribune*:—

"There were large slaveholders who said, 'If we must lose either slavery or the Union, take our negroes and leave us our country!' Horatio Seymour felt differently."

"Large slaveholders," of course, had a right to give up their property for their country; but it is rather in the vein of Artemas Ward proposing to shed the last drop of the blood of his wife's last relation for his country's sake, to assert that Horatio Seymour ought to have been willing to sacrifice other people's slaves. The Democratic notion of patriotism is that a man should respect other people's rights and his own obligations. The radical notion is that a man should make handsome sacrifices of other people's property, and interpret contracts for himself exclusively.

Rebel Leaders and the Republican Press.

From the N. Y. Times.

The Boston *Post*, in its desire to vindicate Wade Hampton and the Southern extremists, suppresses one or two slightly important facts. It says:—

"Three years ago the radical papers were speaking in admiration of Wade Hampton's frank and manly course in advising the people of South Carolina, white and black, to begin and profit by the costly lessons of the war, and to place themselves in harmonious relations with the Union without delay. Now the same papers are falling violently upon him as an unsubdued Rebel who would revive war in the South. Yet they do not show that *he* has changed at all in his sentiments for the Union. It is radicalism that has made the mischief by its growing usurpations, for which it has over and over again been condemned, and just as often supported by its own leading journals. How long ago was it that these journals were proclaiming in the very roundest terms that the men of the South who openly fought us in the field, were the ones to become the firmest friends in a state of peace? Yet brave men like Wade Hampton are abused by them for presuming to be present in a National Democratic Convention, and to address the citizens of New York in favor of the common Union."

There can be no doubt, we presume, that when the war ended the Southern leaders were ready to accede to any terms which the national Government might have dictated. They were impoverished, dispirited, and alive to the futility of prolonging the struggle against the authority of the Union. They realized their position as conquered Rebels, and the right of the Government to exact conditions preliminary to restoration to the Union. This general fact has been often stated, and, so far as we know, has never been specifically denied.

Among others who comprehended the situation, and evinced a disposition to adapt themselves to its requirements, was Wade Hampton. He talked fairly. He professed to recognize the significance of the changes wrought by the war, and the obligations which the result imposed upon all who had resisted the national authority. He declared himself anxious to assist in the work of reconciliation, and, acknowledging the altered status of the negro, expressed a willingness to support qualified enfranchisement. At that period—unless our memory be greatly at fault—while opposing universal suffrage, he took ground in favor of giving votes to those of the colored people whose intelligence and thrift should prove their fitness for the privilege. These were the circumstances in which Republican journals spoke "in admiration of Wade Hampton's frank and manly course." The Republican party had then scarcely passed the threshold of reconstruction, and a considerable proportion of its members regarded qualified and impartial suffrage, without reference to color, as the best basis for determining the political rights of the freedmen.

Soon, however, the class of whom Wade Hampton is a representative began to misinterpret the temper and purposes of the ruling party. They failed to appreciate the magnanimity which had been shown to them, and hailed the course of the President adverse to Congress as evidence of a weakness on the part of the latter by which they might profit. Their tactics underwent a change. From an attitude of submission they jumped to one of defiance. They were no longer willing to submit to terms. They forgot that they were conquered. And, rejecting very liberal conditions of reconciliation, they claimed a right to restoration, free from all terms and restrictions. They insisted, in short, that conquered rebellion should dictate to victorious loyalty, and that those to whom the war had given freedom should be made civilly and politically subject to the class who formerly owned them. From that moment the Wade Hamptons changed their tune. They talked no more of impartial suffrage. They contended only for the overthrow of reconstruction, and the disfranchisement and permanent subjection of all whom God made black.

In this spirit their leaders attended the New York Convention. They were not, however, assailed "for presuming to be present." The natural allies of the Democracy, their presence excited no surprise. If they afterward found themselves objects of unpleasant remark, they have only themselves to blame. Forrest threw down the gauntlet by nominating General Blair, with the Broadhead letter as his only recommendation. Wade Hampton followed suit by declaring that white votes alone shall be counted, and that a majority acquired with the help of black votes shall be overborne. He of all men first resorted to bluster about bayonets. Yet later, he expatiated upon the triumph of the Rebel element in the construction of the Democratic platform, taking to himself credit for inserting the phrase committing the party to the revolutionary doctrine of the Blair letter.

The Southern extremists, then, have no just cause of complaint against the Republican press. If its language concerning them differs from that which it employed soon after Lee's surrender, it is because their tone and conduct have entirely changed. They were then, professedly, willing to comply with requirements laid down by the Government; they are now, avowedly, resolved to resist its authority and undo its work. The change is in them, not in the leaders or the journals of the Republican party.

The War Party.

From the N. Y. Independent.

The Democratic party has become the war party; and that, too, in the time of peace. Its platform declares "the Reconstruction acts (so called) of Congress" to be "usurpations, and unconstitutional, revolutionary, and void." This declaration, if carried into effect, means that Congressional reconstruction is to be swept away from top to bottom. Will it be carried into effect if the Democrats triumph in the coming election? So Wade Hampton understands the purpose of the party. So General Blair openly proclaims. So the whole tribe of Rebels and the Democratic sympathizers both mean and demand.

Of course, the reconstructed State governments, now in actual operation and represented in both Houses of Congress, are to be treated as null and void—as really having no legal existence or rightful authority. This is the necessary result of the Democratic proposition, when put into practice. Is, then, any man so foolish as to suppose that this will or can occur without a second war, involving anarchy and bloodshed at the South, and quite likely sweeping over the whole country? These State governments are already in existence. They are not abstract ideas, but concrete facts. They have their officers of law, installed not only in the councils of the State but also in those of the nation. They also have their earnest supporters, both North and South. And these, let it be remembered, are solid facts, not to be disposed of or brushed away by a mere resolution. Nothing can dispense with them but revolutionary violence. Such violence means war. It can mean nothing else. The Democratic programme, if reduced to practical effect, will and must bring on a collision of arms.

We are aware that the Democrats claim that these reconstructed Governments are illegal, and that for this reason they may and should be displaced; yet they exist as *facts* under Congressional legislation. Moreover, Southern loyalists, supported by the Republican party, claim that these Governments are duly constituted, and that they must be maintained. Here are elements of immense danger to the peace of the country the moment the Democratic doctrine assumes a practical form. Rebels of the Wade Hampton school are ready for the strife; but are the American people ready? No graver question has ever been placed before the public mind.

What does the Democratic party propose to substitute in place of these governments, declared to be "unconstitutional, revolutionary, and void?" Of course, they mean to have State governments at the South of some kind. What shall they be, and in what respect shall they differ from those already in existence? There is no difficulty in answering this question. The Democrats mean—the proof thereof is as clear as the light of day—to disfranchise the negro, and restore the Rebels to power. They mean in this way to make these States Democratic States; and, by this means, place the party once more in power in the National Government. They want the votes of their Southern Democratic friends, nine-tenths of whom are unrepentant Rebels. The political reason is the great secret of their hostility to the reconstruction measures of Congress. Southern Rebels affiliate themselves with Northern Democrats, because this is their only hope for saving the "lost cause;" and Northern Democrats affiliate themselves with Southern Rebels, and make a platform to their liking, because by so doing they hope at last to achieve a political success. Combine the two, and give them the control of the Government, and then the old Democratic *régime* would be again in full blast. The rights of the negro would be crushed to the earth. Slavery would be re-established in effect, if not in form. The national debt would be repudiated. The very men who were the chief causes of the Rebellion would rule the party and rule the Government. The victories on the battle-field would all be lost by the strategies of the politician. Rebellion would be the winner, and loyalty the loser.

Such are the natural and almost certain consequences to ensue from the success of the Democratic party in the pending election. Will the American people invite these results? Will it be best in this stage of the question to reverse the whole action of Congress, and start out upon a new and revolutionary track, for the sake of placing the Democrats in power? Is it not best for the peace of the country to let the Republican party—the party that carried the nation safely through the war—finish what would long since have been consumed but for the treachery and perversity of Andrew Johnson? We appeal to the friends of liberty and lovers of peace to vote down the Seymour and Blair ticket. General Grant says, "Let us have peace." The way—and, humanly speaking, the only way—to have this peace is thoroughly to defeat the war party at the ballot-box.

CLOTHING.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED BOYS' CLOTHING STORE

IN THE UNION.

We have now on hand a large assortment of very fine

Ready-Made Clothing for Boys,

Which will be sold as cheap as the same style and quality can be purchased elsewhere.

An extensive assortment of fine CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, BEAVERS Etc., for gentlemen's order work.

F. A. HOYT & BRO.,
ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS,
9 4 fsm2m TENTH and CHESNUT Streets.

RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN CO-OPERATIVE RELIEF ASSOCIATION,
No. 432 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

OBJECT.—The object of this Association is to secure a cash payment within forty days after the death of a member or as many dollars as there are members in the class to which he or she belongs, to the heirs. ILLUSTRATION; Class "A" has 5000 male members. A member dies. The Association pays over within forty days $5000 to the widow or heirs, and the remaining members forward within thirty days one dollar and ten cents each to the Association to reimburse it. Failing to send this sum, they forfeit to the Association all moneys paid, and the Association supplies a new member to fill the place of the retiring one.

TEN CLASSES FOR MEN AND TEN FOR WOMEN.

CLASSES.—In Class A all persons between the ages of 15 and 20 years; in Class B, all persons between the ages of 20 and 25 years; in Class C, all persons between the ages of 25 and 30 years; in Class D all persons between the ages of 30 and 35 years; in Class E all persons between the ages of 35 and 40 years; in Class F, all persons between the ages of 40 and 45 years; in Class G, all persons between the ages of 45 and 50 years; in Class H, all persons between the ages of 50 and 55 years; in Class I all persons between the ages of 55 and 60 years; in Class K, all persons between the ages of 60 and 65 years. The classes for women are the same as above. Each class is limited to 5000 members. Each person pays six dollars upon becoming a member and one dollar and ten cents each time a member dies belonging to the same class he or she is a member of. One dollar goes direct to the heirs, ten cents to pay for collecting. A member of one class cannot be assessed this dollar if a member of another class dies. Each class is independent, having no connection with any other. To become a member it is necessary—To pay Six Dollars into the treasury at the time of making the application; to pay One Dollar and Ten Cents into the treasury upon the death of each and any member of the class to which he or she belongs, within thirty days after date of notice of such death; to give your Name, Town, County, Denomination, etc.; also a Medical certificate. Every minister is asked to act as agent, and will be paid regular rates FUNDS.—Circulars will explain fully in regard to funds and investments. Circulars giving full explanation and blank forms of application will be sent, on request or upon a personal application at the office of the Association.

TRUSTEES AND OFFICERS.

E. McMURDY, President.
E. T. WRIGHT (President Star Metal Co.) Vice-President.
W. S. CARMAN (President Stuyvesant Bank), Treasurer.
LEWIS SANDERS, Secretary.
D. R. MANGAM (President National Trust Co.)
D. S. DUNCOMB, No. 8 Pine street.

The trust funds will be held in trust by the NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY, No. 336 Broadway, New York.

Agents wanted for this city.
Address WILLIAM LIPPINCOTT, General Agent, Manhattan Co-operative Relief Association, 9 2 1m No 432 WALNUT Street, Philada.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Would invite particular attention to their large and elegant assortment of
LADIES' AND GENTS' WATCHES
of American and Foreign Makers of the finest quality in Gold and Silver Cases.
A variety of Independent ¼ Second, for horse timing.
Ladies' and Gents' CHAINS of latest styles, in 14 and 18 kt.
BITTON AND EYELET STUDS
in great variety—newest patterns.
SOLID SILVERWARE
for Bridal presents; Plated-ware, etc.
Repairing done in the best manner, and warranted. 1 12 4p

WEDDING RINGS.

We have for a long time made a specialty of
Solid 18-Karat Fine Gold Wedding and Engagement Rings,
And in order to supply immediate wants, we keep A FULL ASSORTMENT OF SIZES always on hand.

FARR & BROTHER,
MAKERS,
11 11smthlrp] No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth.

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G. W. RUSSELL,
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
Has just received per steamer Tarifa, a very large assortment of FRENCH MARBLE CLOCKS.
Procuring these goods direct from the best manufacturers, they are offered at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES. 5 29]

BOARDING.

NO. 1121 GIRARD STREET, CENTRALLY located, within two squares of the Continental and Girard House—An unfurnished
SECOND-STORY FRONT ROOM,
with first-class Board.
Vacancies for Gentlemen and Table Boarders.
Reference required. 9 11

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
REMOVED
To No. 134 DOCK Street,
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218 & 220 S. FRONT ST. HENRY S. HANNIS & CO. 218 & 220 S. FRONT ST.

OFFER TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS,
FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES, IN BOND
Of 1865, 1866, 1867, and 1868.
ALSO, FREE FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES,
Of GREAT AGE, ranging from 1864 to 1845.
Liberal contracts will be entered into for lots, *in bond* at Distillery, of this years' manufacture.

EDUCATIONAL.

ELDON SEMINARY (LATE LINWOOD HALL), opposite the York Road Station, North Pennsylvania Railroad, seven miles from Philadelphia.
The Fifteenth Session of Miss CARR'S Select Boarding School for Young Ladies will commence at the above beautiful and healthful situation, September 15, 1868.
Increased accommodations having been obtained by change of residence, there are a few vacancies, which may be filled by early application to the Principal, Shoemakertown P. O., Montgomery County, Pa.
Circulars, and every information regarding the school, given at the Office of JAY COOKE & CO., Bankers, No. 114 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, or as above. 8 18 2m

ST. FRANCIS' COLLEGE, IN CARE OF Franciscan Brothers, LORETTO, Cambria County, Pa., four miles from Cresson. Chartered in 1858, with privilege of conferring degrees. Location the most healthy in the State, the Allegheny Mountains being proverbial for pure water, bracing air, and picturesque scenery. Scholastic year commences 1st of September and ends 29th of June. Land Surveying apparatus furnished gratis. Students admitted from eight years to manhood. Board and tuition, payable in advance, $100 per session. Classical and modern languages extra, $10.
References—Right Rev. Bishop Wood, Philadelphia; Right Rev. Bishop Domenec, Pittsburg; and Rev. T. S. Reynolds, Loretto. Music (piano and use of instrument), $25. 8 18 2m

HAMILTON INSTITUTE DAY AND BOARDING-School for Young Ladies, No. 3310 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, will reopen on MONDAY, September 7, 1868. For terms, etc., apply to
8 24tf PHILIP A. CREGAR, A. M., Principal.

JANE M. HARPER WILL REOPEN HER School for Boys and Girls, No. 1723 CHESNUT Street, September (ninth month) 21st.
Application for admission can be made at the room on the 17th and 18th, from 10 to 12 o'clock, or after the school commences. 9 16 1m*

CHESNUT STREET FEMALE SEMINARY, PHILADELPHIA.
Miss BONNEY and Miss DILLAYE will reopen their Boarding and Day School (Thirty-seventh Session), September 16, at No. 1615 Chesnut street. Particulars from circulars. 8 10 to 10 1

ACADEMY OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, LOCUST and JUNIPER Streets.
The Autumnal Session opened on SEPTEMBER 7.
JAMES W. ROBINS, A. M., 9 7 mwf4w Head Master.

MISS ELIZA W. SMITH'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 1324 SPRUCE Street,
will reopen on MONDAY, September 14. 8 29 6w

CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, DEAN STREET, above SPRUCE.
The duties of the Classical Institute will be resumed September 7. J. W. FAIRES, D. D.
8 27 1m Principal.

LAW DEPARTMENT, UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.—A term will commence on THURSDAY, October 1, Introductory by Professor E. SPENCER MILLER, at 3 o'clock P. M. 9 21 9t

THE MISSES JOHNSTON'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 1327 SPRUCE street, will reopen (D. V.) September 14, 1868. 8 24 2m

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION.

MISS JENNIE T. BECK, TEACHER OF PIANO-FORTE, No. 746 FLORIDA Street, between Eleventh and Twelfth, below Fitzwater. 9 4

PROFESSOR E. BARILI WILL COMMENCE his Singing Lessons on the 14th of September. Address No. 1102 CHESNUT Street. Circulars can be obtained in all Music Stores. 9 7 mwf1m*

SIG. P. RONDINELLA, TEACHER OF SINGING. Private lessons and classes. Residence, No. 308 S. THIRTEENTH Street. 8 19 2m*

PIANO.—MR. V. VON AMSBERG HAS RESUMED his Lessons, No. 264 South 15th st. 9 15 1m*

T. BOWERS, TEACHER OF PIANO AND SINGING, No. 508 S. TENTH Street. 9 11 tf

FLAGS, BANNERS, ETC.

1868.
PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST.
FLAGS, BANNERS, TRANSPARENCIES, AND LANTERNS,
Campaign Badges, Medals, and Pins,
OF BOTH CANDIDATES.
Ten different styles sent on receipt of One Dollar and Fifty Cents.
Agents wanted everywhere.
Flags in Muslin, Bunting, and Silk, all sizes, wholesale and retail.
Political Clubs fitted out with everything they require.
CALL ON OR ADDRESS
W. F. SCHEIBLE,
No. 49 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
9 1 1rp PHILADELPHIA.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.
Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.
The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc. for raising heavy or light weights.
JACOB C. NEAFIE,
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8 31 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHN MERRICK, JOHN E. COPE, WILLIAM H. MERRICK
SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, also Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping, Engines, etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machines. 6 30]

WINES, ETC.

JAMES CARSTAIRS, JR.,
Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.,
IMPORTER OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc. Etc.,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT
FOR THE SALE OF
PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 4 11]

LUMBER.

F. H. WILLIAMS,
SEVENTEENTH AND SPRING GARDEN,
OFFERS FOR SALE
PATTERN LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
EXTRA SEASONED PANEL PLANK.
BUILDING LUMBER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
CAROLINA 4-4 and 5-4 FLOORING.
HEMLOCK JOISTS, ALL SIZES.
CEDAR SHINGLES, CYPRESS BUNCH SHINGLES, PLASTERING LATH, POSTS,
ALSO,
A FULL LINE OF
WALNUT AND OTHER HARD WOODS.
LUMBER WORKED TO ORDER AT SHORT NOTICE. 7 27 mwf3m

1868. SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1868.

1868. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1868.

1868. FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1868.

1868. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1868.

1868. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1868.

1868. SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1868.

1868. CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1868.

1868. CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1868.

1868. CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street. 1 1]

"UNITED STATES BUILDERS' MILL,"
Nos. 24, 26, and 28 S. FIFTEENTH St.,
PHILADELPHIA.
ESLER & BROTHER,
MANUFACTURERS OF
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, STAIR BALUSTERS, NEWELL POSTS, GENERAL TURNING AND SCROLL WORK, ETC.
The largest assortment of WOOD MOULDINGS in this city constantly on hand 9 2 2m

GAS FIXTURES.

GAS FIXTURES.—MISKEY, MERRILL & THACKARA, No. 718 CHESNUT Street, manufacturers of Gas Fixtures, Lamps, etc., etc., would call the attention of the public to their large and elegant assortment of Gas Chandeliers, Pendants, Brackets, etc. They also introduce gas-pipes into dwellings and public buildings, and attend to extending, altering, and repairing gas-pipes.
All work warranted. 3 11]

SOAP.

QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP
QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP.
QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP.
For doing a family washing in the best and cheapest manner. Guaranteed equal to any in the world! Has all the strength of the old rosin soap, with the mild and lathering qualities of genuine Castile. Try this splendid Soap. SOLD BY THE ALDEN CHEMICAL WORKS, NO. 48 NORTH FRONT ST., PHILADELPHIA. [6 29 3mdp

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR INTERNAL REVENUE, SECOND DISTRICT, PENNSYLVANIA, No. 229 DOCK Street,
SATURDAY, Sept. 26, 1868.
Will be sold at Public Sale, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the premises, Twenty-third and South streets, the fixtures of a Distillery, consisting of three Copper Stills, three Worms, one Doubler, lot of empty Hogsheads, etc., seized under warrant of distraint, and to be sold as the property of Michael Murphey, for United States Internal Revenue taxes due and unpaid.
9 16 10t JOHN H. DIEHL, Collector.

DR. KINKELIN, AFTER A RESIDENCE and practice of thirty years at the Northwest corner of Third and Union streets, has lately removed to South ELEVENTH Street, between MARKET and CHESNUT.
His superiority in the prompt and perfect cure of all recent, chronic, local, and constitutional affections of a special nature, is proverbial.
Diseases of the skin, appearing in a hundred different forms, totally eradicated; mental and physical weakness, and all nervous debilities scientifically and successfully treated. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

JOHN CRUMP,
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SHOPS: NO. 213 LODGE STREET, AN
No. 1733 CHESNUT STREET,
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WILLIAM S. GRANT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 88 DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal. Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker, Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing Bolts and Nails. 1 23]

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

THE PRESENT ISSUES.

Speech of Senator Morton, of Indiana, Last Evening, at Concert Hall.

Concert Hall was again filled last evening with a Republican audience, to listen to the great speech of Senator O. P. Morton, of Indiana. Colonel J. W. Forney introduced the speaker, who, after the applause had subsided, said:—

When the walls have been erected, the roof put on, and the house nearly finished, the incendiary may cast his brand into the shavings and rubbish that are still left, and cause the structure to be consumed to ashes. So the work of reconstruction, now nearly finished, and which we desire to complete, is exposed to a like danger; the incendiary is lurking around the premises seeking to kindle the rubbish and refuse of the Rebellion into a flame that shall destroy all that has been accomplished, and place the country back in a condition worse than that in which it was in the beginning. "Shall the work of reconstruction be completed as it has been begun?" is the great issue to be decided by the people at the approaching election. (Cheers.) The Republican party presents to the country for its adoption the policy of completing the work of reconstruction upon the basis upon which it has been carried forward—the basis of equal rights, of equal and exact justice to all men. It presents the policy of peace, repose, and stability; it presents the policy of protection to American industry and of placing the burdens of taxation upon the rich rather than upon the poor, upon capital rather than upon labor, upon the luxuries instead of upon the necessaries of life. Financially, it presents the policy of a return to specie payments at the earliest practicable moment, and of maintaining the public faith by the payment of the national debt according to the very letter and spirit of the contract. (Applause.) It presents the policy of reserving the public lands for actual settlers, and giving them to every man who will make a farm and a garden where before there was a wilderness. The so called Democratic party present for the adoption of the country the policy of nullification and revolution. They propose to nullify the reconstruction laws of Congress, and to overturn by military force the new State governments that have been erected in the South: they propose to undo all that has been done; to retrace all the steps that have been taken towards the settlement of our national troubles, and to place the country in a condition compared with which it would have been infinitely better for us "had we let the Rebel States" go and suffered the Union to be dismembered. They propose the equal taxation of all kinds of property, whereby the articles of prime necessity, which are indispensable to the poor and to the laboring men of the land, shall be taxed equally with those articles of luxury used only by the rich, and which enter only into the pleasures and dissipations of life. They present the policy of repudiation, of national dishonor, which, according to the lessons of history, has proved fatal to every Government which has adopted it. In this country political nullification is where the people of a State or the members of a great party conspire to defeat the operation of the laws by force and violence. In 1832 the people of South Carolina met in convention, and resolved that the people of each State had the right to determine for themselves whether an act of Congress was constitutional or not, and that if they held it to be unconstitutional, they had a right to resist and prevent its operation within the limits of that State. They resolved that the then existing tariff law was unconstitutional, null, and void, and that it should not be enforced within the limits of the State of South Carolina, and that its operation would be prevented, if needs be, by military power. This was nullification pure and simple. General Jackson, then President of the United States, met this first by a proclamation, in which he argued conclusively that nullification was wicked, unconstitutional, and treasonable. He then met it by making preparations to put it down by military force, and by threatening to hang John C. Calhoun and all his treasonable conspirators. (Renewed applause.) Seeing that President Jackson was determined in the matter, the nullifiers took counsel of their fears, and abandoned nullification. They then admitted that while a State remained in the Union it had no right to nullify or to resist the law, but they claimed that when a State was aggrieved by the passage of an unconstitutional act, of which it had the right to be the judge and the right to determine for itself, it had the right to withdraw from the Union, to separate itself from the Republic. And this was the doctrine of secession which finally culminated in the Rebellion of 1861. That Rebellion was subdued at the cost of more than four hundred thousand loyal lives and five thousand millions of dollars, and with it was extinguished the doctrine of secession. But the people of the South, so far from accepting the situation, acting in concert and harmony with the Democratic party of the North, have abandoned the doctrine of secession only to retreat to and adopt the doctrine of nullification. The Democratic party assembled in convention in the city of New York, following the example of the people of South Carolina, resolved that the reconstruction laws of Congress were unconstitutional, null, and void. By this resolution they instructed the people of the South that the reconstruction laws, being unconstitutional, were no laws at all, and were not binding upon anybody; that the new State governments which had been brought into existence by these laws were equally illegal and unauthorized, and were not entitled to the obedience or submission of the people of the United States. This resolution was an invitation to the people of the South to nullify the laws of Congress and to overturn by force the new governments that had been erected. It was a full and complete assertion of the nullification doctrine of 1832, which, if admitted or carried out, would be as fatal to the Government as the doctrine of secession. General Blair, the Democratic candidate for Vice-President, in a letter written some three or four days before the Convention, which was placed in the hands of every member, and which letter brought about his unanimous nomination, asserted the doctrine of nullification even more explicitly than did the platform of the Convention. He declared that reconstruction was the only issue; that all questions of finance, tariff, and the currency were to be left out of view. He said that the Democratic party might elect a President and a majority of the House of Representatives, but that, owing to the peculiar organization of the Senate, they could not change the character of that body under four years; therefore it was impossible to repeal the reconstruction laws, or to undo by legislation what had been done; and, consequently, it was the duty of the new President to nullify the laws, and (to use his own language) "to trample them into the dust; to employ the army of the United States to overturn and destroy the new State governments in the South." He made nullification—broad, direct, forcible nullification—the only issue to be decided in the election, and declared that upon this issue alone would he suffer his name to be presented to the convention. Upon this issue his name was presented to the convention, and he was unanimously nominated. His nomination was moved by a Rebel General from Kentucky, was seconded by a Rebel General from South Carolina, and carried by the overwhelming Rebel sentiment in the convention. The Democratic party goes to the country upon the broad proposition that it will trample into dust the laws of Congress; that it will destroy legislation by force and violence: that the executive shall crush out the legislative power. This, my friends, is war! Peaceable nullification is as impossible as was peaceable secession. When the President of the United States shall by military power overthrow the laws of the land the Government is destroyed, and we have nothing left but a despotism. The Democratic party has become a treasonable faction; it proposes to elect a President for the purpose of overthrowing the laws, and offers no policy which does not involve revolution and war.

Already we see the effect of this avowed policy in the South. Already the new Constitution of Georgia and the Reconstruction laws of Congress have been nullified by the action of the Democratic members of the Georgia Legislature. In violation of their oaths, they expelled from their Legislature twenty-four colored members simply on account of their color. The Democratic members were in the minority in the Legislature, but they very ingeniously embraced the expulsion of all these colored men in one resolution, and then declared that upon this resolution the colored man should not vote; and this, with the defection of a few weak-kneed and treacherous Republicans, gave them the majority. The colored men by the same process might have expelled all the whites, by embracing them all in one resolution, and upon the question of adopting that resolution refusing to allow them to vote.

(At this point a gentleman in the audience proposed three cheers for the twenty-four members of the Georgia Legislature. The proposition was immediately carried out. The following sentence awakened the enthusiasm of the audience, and was loudly cheered:)

It was an act of nullification and revolution which will demand, and, I doubt not, will receive the correcting hand of a loyal Congress. We do not admit that the power of Congress over these rebellious States is exhausted. (Renewed enthusiasm.) Reconstruction is not completed until these new State Governments are established. (Applause.) It would be absurd to say that Congress has power to set up new governments in the Rebel States, but has no power to protect them from being overturned the next day by the resistance of Rebels. The Constitution declares that the United States "shall guarantee to each State a republican form of government." The word "guarantee" is a law term, and is used here in its legal sense. The contract of "guarantee" is an undertaking to do something in case somebody else fails to do it, the other party being primarily liable to do it. To guarantee the payment of a debt is to undertake to pay it in case the original debtor does not. It is the duty of the several States under the Constitution to maintain a republican form of government; and the undertaking in the Constitution is that if the States, or any of them, shall fail to maintain such government, the United States shall take such steps or use such means whereby a republican form of government shall be erected and maintained. I say maintained; for if the new State government which has been set up shall be overthrown, the duty of the National Government to establish it at once recurs. So that the duty of maintaining a government as established is an essential part of the execution of the guarantee. As Congress had the constitutional power to bring about the erection of these governments, through the operation of the reconstruction laws, so it has the power to protect them until they are established, and can maintain themselves against their enemies.

The success of the Democratic party necessarily involves the repudiation of the national debt. It will be morally impossible for that party to pay the debt if placed in power. A great party, like an individual, has an organization and a temperament from which it cannot escape any more than a man can get away from the temperament and character with which he has been organized. The character and action of a party is determined by the character of the men who compose it. Whatever may be its professions, its action would be determined by the elements that compose it. The Northern wing of the Democratic party is composed chiefly of the men who opposed the war, who sympathized with the Rebellion (many of them giving it actual aid and comfort), who opposed the creation of the debt in the beginning who declared that the legal-tender notes were illegal and worthless, who not only refused to lend their money to the Government, but endeavored to prevent others from doing so, and whose every prejudice and feeling is now hostile to the payment of the debt and to the men who own it. The Southern wing of the party is composed of the actual Rebels; the men who waged war against the Government for four years; the men who invested their property in Confederate stocks and bonds and lost everything; they were subdued, and are now impoverished, embittered, and desperate. Is there any man insane enough to believe that if these men were placed in power they would tax themselves in common with the people of the United States to pay our debt or the interest upon it? In a moral sense, it would be impossible for them to do it. Repudiation would follow inevitably from their accession to power. There is only one condition upon which they would pay the national debt, and that would be the assumption by the Government of the Rebel debt, placing it upon the same foundation with our own. But this would swell the aggregate to such an extent that the debt could not be paid at all, and repudiation would be the final result. Is any man insane enough to believe that these men would voluntarily tax themselves to pay pensions to Union soldiers, and to their widows and orphans, without their own were provided for at the same time? That would be against human nature. They would never provide for the Union soldier except upon the condition of the Rebel soldier being placed upon an equal footing, and receiving the same bounty and pension. But while repudiation would be the inevitable result of Democratic success, they do not say so in this canvass, for that would be unpopular. They say "the national debt must be paid, but it must be paid in greenbacks." They were opposed to greenbacks during the war, when the necessity for them was of the most absolute character; but they are favorable to them in a time of peace, when the same necessity does not exist. But in what greenbacks do they propose to make payment? In the old ones that were issued before or contemporaneously with the sale of the bonds, or with new ones to be now issued for that purpose? Their proposition is that after the war is over, and long after the bonds have been sold, the Government shall issue new greenbacks in quantities sufficient to pay the debt. We have now in circulation three hundred and sixty-five millions of these notes. They are overdue and draw no interest, and the Government has fixed no time at which to redeem them; they are consequently under par, and are now worth only sixty-eight or sixty-nine cents on the dollar. That is all we get or give for them. But what makes these notes worth as much as they are? It is the hope and expectation that the Government will yet redeem them—will redeem them in gold, according to its promise. Should the Government make a new issue of five hundred, a thousand, or fifteen hundred millions, then all hope or expectation that they will ever be redeemed will pass away, and they will fall to the ground, like the leaves in autumn, utterly worthless, as was the fate of a similar currency in France during the French revolution. The people then would know that the Government never expects to redeem the notes, and they would soon be worth less than the paper on which they are printed. If at this time it is hard for the Government to get gold enough to redeem three hundred and sixty-five millions of these notes, how much more difficult would it be to get gold enough for the redemption of a thousand, fifteen hundred, or two thousand millions of them! This whole proposition is a mere swindle that will be felt first by the bondholders, and afterwards mainly by the people, in whose hands this immense currency would die. The further inflation of the currency is to be deprecated; for, while it would injure every branch of business, its evils and hardship would fall chiefly upon the laboring men. The inflation of the currency and a great abundance of money stimulate speculation and increase the prices of everything that is bought and sold, and especially do they increase the price of provisions and of all the necessaries of life. By this means every species of merchandise acquires a speculative value; the different commodities being bought and held in large quantities for a rise of prices. Flour, pork, tea, coffee, and dry goods are hoarded up in warehouses, awaiting the realization of large profits. While this is true of all these commodities, it is equally true that labor cannot be hoarded up in a warehouse. Its character is such that it cannot be collected in quantities and held for a rise in prices. The demand for labor is a demand of the time being, and the only prices are those which are agreed upon temporarily. When the prices of everything go up, labor is the last thing which feels the impulse: and when the revulsion comes, as come it will as surely as that man shall die, labor is the first thing to suffer. When alarm takes the place of confidence, when business stagnates and everybody feels that speculation has run wild and must soon cease, at such a time the manufacturer stops his mill, the house is left unfinished on the street, work upon the new railroad is suspended, and the first blow of the crash falls upon the laboring man. We have already experienced a great revulsion, and have got down a part of the way to a healthy basis, but the path is marked on every side by bankruptcy and commercial failure. Do we wish to make another ascent to a still higher point, that we may be subjected to another descent, marked by still greater disaster and ruin? No. In my opinion we have currency enough, and we should rather try to make good and sound that which we already have than to risk its character by a further increase. (Great applause.) We should return to specie payments by making the greenback as good as gold. As to how this shall be done there are various opinions; but in my view the process is a simple one. I would not attempt to do it by contraction, for I think that has gone far enough. But I would do this: I would fix a day in the future—say, for illustration, the 1st day of July, 1871—as the time at which the Government will begin to redeem the legal-tender notes in gold. (Applause.) Let the time be fixed, that everybody may know it and get ready for it and shape their business accordingly. And let the Government get ready for it by reserving for that purpose the present surplus of gold, and that which is to accrue. The effect will be that, as the appointed time approaches, the greenbacks will appreciate in value, gradually getting up to par, and the premium on gold will gradually be lowered. The process will be so regular and the increase in the value of our legal tender currency so steady that when the appointed day arrives the legal tender note will be found to be at par, and the people will not want the gold, except for specific purposes. Gold and silver is not now a part of the currency, but is simply an article of merchandise, like cattle and horses; but on the day that the legal-tender comes up to par, and the work of redemption begins, all the gold and silver in the land will come forth from the secret drawers, the vaults, and the "old stockings," in which they have been concealed, and be emptied into the volume of currency. This will inflate the currency, but it will be a legitimate inflation. At the same time a contraction of the legal-tender currency will take place, by the cancellation of so much of it as shall be presented for redemption.

But, my friends, I have spoken longer on these topics than I intended; in fact, I have spoken longer than my strength would justify. (Cries of "Go on!") In conclusion, let me appeal to the soldier, the Union soldier, to stand by his great leader—(long-continued cheering)—to stand by the party that rejoiced in his victories and wept over his defeats; that fed and clothed him during the war; that nursed him when sick and wounded; that will love and honor him while living, and mourn over him when dead. (Renewed cheers.) Let me appeal to the laboring man to stand by the party that would make labor honorable, and give to it its just rewards; that would place the burden of taxation upon the rich and upon capital, and make smooth and easy the path that leads from labor to wealth. Let me appeal to the banker, the merchant, the manufacturer, the man of capital, to stand by the party that will give repose to the country and stability to business of every kind; that will improve the currency; that will maintain the public faith, and protect every man in the enjoyment of his property. Let me appeal to the selfishness of those who love neither their country nor their kind, but are wholly devoted to their own interests, to stand by the party that will protect alike labor and property, and that will defend the rights of every man before the law. (Applause.) Let me appeal to that great class that love liberty, truth, justice, and humanity to stand by the party that abolished slavery (tremendous enthusiasm, ending with three cheers); that will secure to every man the enjoyment of life, liberty, and property (applause); that preserved the republic; that would now bind up the bleeding wounds of the nation; that would lift up the weak and lowly, and restore the blessings of peace to all the land. When the fierce tempest has twisted and crushed the forest, and the swollen rivers have risen over their banks and carried wreck and ruin through all the valleys, the rain suddenly ceases, the winds are hushed, the clouds break away, and the sun shines forth in all his splendor, drying up the tears of nature, and making the land bright and happy. So when the storm of war has passed, when the sword has been beaten into the ploughshare, and the voice of angry faction is hushed, the sun of peace shall shine forth, making the hearts of all men to rejoice, and causing happiness, prosperity, progress, and power to spring up like thrifty plants in a virgin soil.

Political.—Quite a large meeting was held last evening at Sixteenth and Parrish streets. Three superb American flags were raised—one on Parrish street and two on Ridge avenue. John M. Hagey presided on the occasion, assisted by a number of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries. Addresses pertinent to the occasion were made by Messrs. Christian Kneass, Henry Huhn, Samuel H. Orwig, and James B. Roney.

—Notwithstanding the inclement state of the weather last night, a most immense Republican meeting assembled at Hanover and Girard avenue. A stage was erected, which was decorated with flags and lamps. A band of music was also present, and discoursed patriotic airs. The meeting was called to order at 8 o'clock, and Alderman John Clouds was elected President. Speeches were made by several prominent gentlemen. Colonel William B. Mann said many persons are asking what is Mr. Mann going to do. He is a disappointed man because he is not the nominee. There is a great difference between myself and Horatio Seymour. He did not want the office, he protested, but he got the nomination. I did want the nomination, but did not get it. When asked this question, I said there is but one thing left for me to do, that is, to be true to my friends, my party, and those who have sustained me in my office from first to last. I believe with the exertions we are making we will carry the whole State, besides the city. If there are any here who are opposed to me I tell them I have no wish to quarrel. It is no time for it. My friends who love me will vote for the ticket, and nothing but the ticket. I am going to make every exertion for our ticket to win. I say to all, if you belong to the Union band here's my heart and here's my hand.

—A large meeting of the Republicans of the Twentieth ward was held last evening, at the corner of Twelfth and Jefferson streets. A band of music was in attendance and enlivened the proceedings with a number of popular airs. The Republican Invincibles and the Grant and Colfax Campaign Club of the Twentieth ward were present at the meeting, and were enthusiastically cheered as they came upon the ground. A large American flag, bearing the names of Grant and Colfax and the motto, "Let us have Peace," was thrown to the breeze. Andrew Caldwell, Esq., presided, assisted by a number of vice-presidents and secretaries. The following named gentlemen delivered short addresses:—John L. Baer, Frederick Dittman, George Connell, and Christian Kneass. The meeting adjourned with cheers for the whole Republican ticket.

—An enthusiastic meeting was held last evening at Haddington, in the Twenty-fourth ward, at which addresses were made by Hon. William D. Kelley and others.

—Last evening a Democratic meeting was held by the citizens of the Third Congressional District at Old York Road and Callowhill streets. Dr. J. Sites presided, and ex Governor Johnston, Judge Burdsall, Stephen J. Meany, Esq., and Mr. Van Nortlich delivered addresses.

The Reception of the Resolution Hose Company.—A meeting of delegates from different fire companies was held last evening, at the hall of the Western Engine Company, for the purpose of making preparations for the anticipated arrival of the above company, on their return from Boston on Saturday.

No information having been received from the Resolution respecting the hour of their arrival in this city, an adjournment took place until this evening, when another meeting will be held to perfect the arrangements for the escort.

Admitted to the Hospital.—The following persons were admitted yesterday to the Pennsylvania Hospital:—John Reed, aged forty years, residing in Columbia, Ohio, arm fractured by a fall while attempting to get into a car at Twenty-seventh and Market streets.

Michael Sandy, living at Twenty-fourth and Pine streets, aged twenty two years, hand and arm mashed between the bumpers of two cars, at Point Breeze.

City Councils.—The regular meetings of City Councils were held yesterday afternoon. The lobby attendance was large, as well as that of members of the respective branches. The business transacted was this:

Select Branch—President Stokley filled the chair. A voluminous batch of petitions were received. They ask for grading, for paving, for gas and water pipe, and for facilities and conveniences of various kinds.

The entire lot were referred to standing committees.

The usual batch of petitions were received from the Controllers of Public Schools. They ask an appropriation to the Twenty-first and Twenty-fourth wards for improvements.

A resolution to lay water pipe in Mechanic street, presented by Mr. Smith, was referred.

Mr. Bumm offered a resolution repealing the previous action of the Chamber in ordering that the public squares be kept open during the winter.

An ordinance appropriating $451 to construct a sewer at Front and Spruce streets, was passed.

A resolution appropriating for repairs $100 to a school in the Nineteenth section, and $2216 for the school at Edgmont and Neff streets, was passed.

An ordinance was presented for the purpose of repealing an ordinance splitting up the Eighth division of the Fourth ward. The allegation is that in creating the new division an entire block of houses has been unprovided for. The matter was referred to the Committee on Election Divisions.

The ordinance requiring the squares to be kept open during the year was repealed.

Resolutions providing for grading Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth streets, in West Philadelphia, were referred to the Committee on Highways.

An ordinance making an appropriation of $3172, which comprised several items of deficiencies under the appropriation to the Highway Department for 1867, was called up and occasioned much debate. It was finally referred to a special committee, consisting of Messrs. Fox, Cattell and Page.

The ordinance providing for the appointment of an assistant engineer and surveyor and a chief clerk in the Highway Department was brought up, and met with decided opposition at the hands of some of the Democratic members, and was postponed for one week.

The bill for the location of a school at Shippen and Guilford streets was passed.

Bills from Common Council were then taken up, and pending their consideration the Chamber adjourned.

Common Branch—President Joseph F. Marcer called the Chamber to order at a quarter past three o'clock.

Petitions from the various wards were received, and referred to appropriate committees.

Mr. Oram offered a resolution changing the location of the Shiffler Hose and Steam Fire Engine Company from Reed street, below Second, to Moyamensing avenue, above Greenwich street, and providing for a fire-alarm box on the new premises. Passed.

Mr. Myers, Chairman of the Committee on Police, offered a resolution granting permission to the Schuylkill Navigation Company to erect telegraph poles and wires on certain streets. Agreed to.

Mr. Bardsley offered a resolution to open Montgomery avenue from Fourth to Sixth streets. Agreed to.

Also, a resolution to approve the sureties of certain contractors for the building of sewers. Agreed to.

Mr. Mitton submitted a resolution requesting the Mayor to inform Councils by what authority the police force have become a naturalization committee.

On motion, the resolution was laid upon the table.

Mr. O'Neill offered a resolution to pave and grade Adrian street, from Master to Thompson streets. Referred.

Mr. Dillon submitted a resolution instructing the Committee on Finance to report the tax rate for 1869 on the first of October.

Mr. Harper moved to lay the resolution on the table. Agreed to.

Mr. Evans offered a resolution to change the place of voting in the First division of the Eleventh ward.

Mr. W. D. Martin moved to refer to the Committee on Election Divisions.

The presentation of the resolution was objectionable to the Democratic members, they contending that too many changes were being made now, and for political purposes.

Mr. Evans replied to such remarks, and referred to Mr. Hetzell as having made a stump speech in which he said that General Grant was a "bummer."

This was resented by Mr. Hetzell, who called Mr. Evans a liar.

Mr. Wagner offered a resolution censuring Mr. Hetzell for conduct unbecoming a member of Councils, whereupon a long discussion ensued.

Mr. Hetzell denied having made the remark credited to him by Mr. Evans. He thought it strange that he should be singled out to be trodden under foot by the majority, and especially by a man who has been guilty of appropriating another man's property.

The Chair called Mr. Hetzell to order.

Mr. Hetzell censured the Chair for not calling Mr. Evans to order when he had made use of the remark concerning the speaker, and concluded by saying that he was indifferent as to what action Councils should take on the resolution.

Mr. Wagner said he considered himself, touching honesty, integrity and bravery, the peer of any man upon the floor of Councils, and the superior of many.

Mr. Dillon objected to such remarks, contending that they were out of order; but the Chair thought otherwise, and said Mr. Wagner was in order.

A discussion then followed, after which the resolution of censure passed by a vote of 22 to 14.

Mr. Campbell offered a resolution of censure against Mr. Wagner for making the remark that he (Wagner) in honesty, integrity and bravery, was the peer of any man upon the floor and the superior of many.

This was laid on the table by a vote of—yeas 26, nays 10.

Nothing further of public interest was transacted. Adjourned.

Whisky Seizures.—Notwithstanding the tax upon whisky has been so greatly reduced by Congress, the frauds upon the Government in this branch of manufactures still continues apparently unabated, and seizures are made almost daily of large quantities of liquor on which the tax has not been paid. Revenue Detective John S. Babbington yesterday morning seized, in the neighborhood of Seventh and Lombard streets, two barrels of whisky, which were improperly marked, that were being conveyed in a wagon along the streets. About six o'clock in the evening the same officer observed a man unloading liquor from a wagon at the establishment of Boyle & McManus, on Front street, below Walnut, and upon examination found nine barrels full of molasses whisky with no marks on them, as required by law. He seized them and had them conveyed to a bonded warehouse.

Died in the Hospital.—Jacob Miller, who was run over at Pottstown on Monday, died at the Pennsylvania Hospital yesterday morning. The Coroner took charge of the body.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

Sun Rises	5 50	Moon Sets	0 01
Sun Sets	5 53	High Water	9 36

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

John O. James, Joseph C. Grubb, John D. Taylor } Monthly Committee.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Hibernia	Glasgow	New York	Sept. 11
Siberia	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 15
Union	Southampton	New York	Sept. 15
Helvetia	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 16
C. of Antwerp	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 16
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Quebec	Sept. 17
Westphalia	Southampton	New York	Sept. 18
Europa	Glasgow	New York	Sept. 18
Atalanta	London	New York	Sept. 19
Ville de Paris	Brest	New York	Sept. 19
Cuba	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 19
Etna	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 19
Aleppo	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 22
C. of Paris	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 23
Austrian	Liverpool	Quebec	Sept. 24
C. of Washington	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 26
Java	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 26

FOR EUROPE.

City of Boston	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 26
Britannia	New York	Glasgow	Sept. 26
Louisiana	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 26
Cimbria	New York	Hamburg	Sept. 29
China	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 30

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Mariposa	New York	New Orleans	Sept. 26
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	Sept. 29
Juniata	Philada	New Orleans	Oct. 3
Columbia	New York	Nassau	Oct. 8

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Brig Sunny South, Bayley, Bremen, Peter Wright & Sons.
Brig Hunter, Lamb, Port Spain, John Mason & Co.
Schr A. J. Fabens, Davis, Newburyport, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr Wm. Flint, Post Boston, do.
Schr W. S. Copes, Travers, Petersburg, do.
Schr Sedona, Holbrook, Boston, do.
Schr West Dennis, Crowell, Boston, do.
Schr S. C. Park, Cowgill, Fredericksburg, Va., Lennox & Burgess.
Schr L. Q. C. Wishart, Mason, Boston, Penn Gas Coal Co.
St'r Mayflower, Fultz, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
St'r F. Franklin, Pierson, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
St'r J. S. Shriver, Dennis, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Schr Enterprise, Barnes, 16 days from Londonderry, N. S., with old iron, etc., to A. Whitney & Sons.
Schr J. P. Bragdon, Newcomb, 5 days from Boston, in ballast to Warren & Gregg.
Schr Wm. Washington, Hopkins, 6 days from Concord, Del., with lumber to Moore, Wheatley & Cottingham.
Schr S. C. Park, Cowgill, from Rappahannock river, in ballast to Lennox & Burgess.
Schr A. M. Edwards, Hinson, 6 days from James river, with lumber to Moore, Wheatley & Cottingham.
Schr Gen. Grant, Colburn, 6 days from James river, with lumber to Moore, Wheatley & Cottingham.
Schr Olivia, Fox, 1 day from Odessa, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Tycoon, Cooper, 1 day from Smyrna Creek, Del., with grain to Jos. E. Palmer.
Schr Freemason, Furman, 2 days from Indian river, Del., with corn to Collins & Co.
Schr L. Q. C. Wishart, Mason, from Boston.
Steamer A. C. Stimers, Knox, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Mars, Grumley, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Tacony, Nichols, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamtug America, Virden, 8 hours from Delaware Breakwater, having towed to sea at 6 A. M. yesterday, ship Saranak, for Mobile; saw at the Breakwater a large British brig, just arrived from the West Indies, for orders; below New Castle, saw ships Aurora, from Rotterdam, and Abbie Thomas, from Bristol, Eng., towing up.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Tamerlane, Sumner, which left New York on Wednesday for Philadelphia, returned same night, and anchored in the Lower Bay, in consequence of the heavy gale outside. Would proceed as soon as the weather permitted.
Steamship Pioneer, Catharine, for Philadelphia, cleared at Wilmington, N. C., yesterday.
Steamship Roman, Baker, hence, at Boston yesterday.
Steamship Wyoming, Teal, hence for Savannah, lost her propeller at sea off the lightship. A tug boat had been sent from Savannah to tow her in. If the weather was favorable, it was supposed she would make her wharf yesterday morning.
Steamship Brunette, Howe, hence, at New York 23d instant.
Steamship Juniata, Hoxey, cleared at New Orleans 19th inst., for Philadelphia via Havana. Passengers for Philadelphia—Ellis A. Noe, L. S. Fickett, E. Mellach. Cargo—275 bales cotton, 140 bbls clay, and sundries.
Barque Myra, Dix, hence for Aspinwall, was spoken 15th inst. lat. 31 56, long. 70 35.
Brig Ida M. Comery, McLean, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.
Brig Eurus, Wiley, hence for Charlestown, at Holmes' Hole 23d inst.
Brig J. A. Devereux, for Philadelphia, sailed from Charleston yesterday.
Schr Addie Ryerson, Houghton, for Philadelphia, cleared at St. John, N. B., 23d inst.
Schr Clyde, Gage, hence, at New York 23d inst.
Schrs A. M. Lee, Lee, for Boston, and Orozimbo, Bigley, for Belfast, both from Philadelphia, at New York 23d inst.
Schr Warren Blake, Messervey, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York 23d inst.
Schrs Thos. Borden, and J. H. Bartlett, hence, at New London 23d inst.
Schr Problem, Cornwell, for Philadelphia, sailed from Georgetown, D. C., 23d inst.
Schr Freddie L. Porter, Small, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 23d inst.
Steamer Resolute, Baker, sailed from Norfolk 22d inst., for Philadelphia, with gunboat Seneca in tow.

MISCELLANY.

Barque Adelaide Norris, Reed, at this port 23d inst., reports:—11th inst., lat. 41 50, long. 43 53, saw ship Sorrento (of New York), from New Orleans for Liverpool, with loss of mizzenmast, head of mainmast, and foretopgallantmast, steering S., wind at the time E. She apparently wanted no assistance, as she kept on her course. 17th inst., saw Ocean Pearl, steering E.

On the night of the 16th inst., back of Cape Cod, it being very dark at the time, the three-masted schr W. W. Pharo, Capt. Allen, hence for Boston, with coal, collided with fishing schr Susan Eldridge, Chapman, for New York. The captain and crew of the Susan Eldridge were taken on board the W. W. Pharo and carried into Edgartown. The W. W. P. had jibboom, cutwater, and head rigging carried away, tore head sails, had all head rails broken, and sustained other damage. Will temporarily repair and proceed to Boston. The Eldridge was reported sunk.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Official information has been received at this office that in consequence of the decreasing depth of water in which the Hermes and Sanjak lightvessels, at Smyrna, Mediterranean Sea, were moored, it has been considered necessary to move the lightvessels, and the intended alteration in their position was to take place on the 28th of May, 1868, as follows, viz:—The Hermes lightvessel was to be moored in 10 fathoms water, 120 yards south west of her late position. The Sanjak lightvessel was to be moored in 6 fathom water, 66 yards to the northeast of her late position.

By order. W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.
Treasury Department, Office Lighthouse Board, Washington, D. C., Sept. 1, 1868.

STEAMBOAT LINES.

BRISTOL LINE
BETWEEN NEW YORK AND BOSTON, VIA BRISTOL.

For PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW BEDFORD, CAPE COD, and all points of railway communication, East and North.

The new and splendid steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE, leave Pier No. 40 NORTH RIVER, foot of Canal street, adjoining Debrasses Street Ferry, New York, at 5 P. M., daily, Sundays excepted, connecting with steamboat train at Bristol at 4·30 A. M., arriving in Boston at 6 A. M., in time to connect with all the morning trains from that city. The most desirable and pleasant route to the White Mountains. Travellers for that point can make direct connections by way of Providence and Worcester, or Boston.

State-rooms and Tickets secured at office on Pier in New York.

6 15m H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON Steamboat Line.—The steamboat EDWIN FORREST leaves ARCH Street Wharf, for Trenton, stopping at Tacony, Torresdale, Beverly, Burlington, Bristol, Florence, Robbins' Wharf, and White Hill.

Leaves Arch Street Wharf	Leaves South Trenton.
Saturday, Sept. 26, 8½ A.M	Saturday, Sept. 26, 12 M.

Sunday, Sept. 27, to Burlington, Bristol, and intermediate landings, leaves Arch street wharf at 8 A.M. and 2 P. M.; leaves Bristol at 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.

Monday, Sept. 28, 10 A.M	Monday, Sept. 28, 2 P.M
Tuesday, " 29, 10 A.M	Tuesday, " 29, 2 P.M
Wed'day, " 30, 11 A.M	Wed'day, " 30, 3 A.M

Fare to Trenton, 40 cents each way; intermediate places, 25 cents. 4 11

FOR CHESTER, HOOK, AND WILMINGTON—At 8 30 and 9·50 A. M. and 3 50 P. M.

The steamer S. M. FELTON and ARIEL leave CHESNUT Street Wharf (Sundays excepted) at 8 30 and 9·50 A. M., and 3·50 P. M., returning leave Wilmington at 6·50 A. M., 12·50, and 3·30 P. M. Stopping at Chester and Hook each way.

Fare, 10 cents between all points.

Excursion tickets, 15 cents, good to return by either boat. 6 3tf

OPPOSITION TO THE COMBINED RAILROAD AND RIVER MONOPOLY.

Steamer JOHN SYLVESTER will make daily excursions to Wilmington (Sundays excepted), touching at Chester and Marcus Hook, leaving ARCH Street wharf at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.; returning, leave Wilmington at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.

Light freights taken.

4 28 tf L. W. BURNS, Captain.

DAILY EXCURSIONS.—THE splendid steamboat JOHN A. WARNER leaves CHESNUT Street Wharf, Philada., at 2 o'clock and 6 o'clock P. M., for Burlington and Bristol, touching at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, and Beverly. Returning, leaves Bristol at 7 o'clock A. M. and 4 P. M.

Fare, 25 cents each way: Excursion 40 cts. 4 11tf

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR CORN AND OATS.

Headquarters District of the Indian Territory, Chief Quartermaster's Office, Fort Gibson, C. N. August 22, 1868.

Sealed Proposals in duplicate will be received at this Office until noon on MONDAY, the 5th day of October, 1868, for furnishing the Quartermaster's Department with supplies, to be delivered as follows:—

FORT GIBSON, Cherokee Nation, 10,000 bushels of Corn.

FORT ARBUCKLE, Chickasaw Nation, 20,000 bushels of Corn.

FORT ARBUCKLE, Chickasaw Nation, 5000 bushels of Oats.

All bids to furnish the above must be for sound merchantable Corn or Oats, subject to the inspection of the officer or agent of the United States receiving the same.

Proposals must in all cases specify the kind and quantity of Corn or Oats the bidder desires to furnish, whether in sacks or bulk.

Each bid must be accompanied by a good and sufficient guarantee from two responsible parties setting forth that in the event of its acceptance, they will give ample security for the faithful performance of the same.

The right to reject any or all bids that may be offered is reserved.

Proposals must be plainly indorsed "*Proposals for Corn*," or "*Proposals for Oats*," as the case may be, and addressed to the undersigned at Fort Gibson, C. N.

Payment to be made in Government funds on delivery of the Corn or Oats, or as soon thereafter as funds shall have been received for that purpose.

Delivery to commence on or before Nov. 1 1868, and to continue at a rate of not less than 3000 bushels per month until the contract is filled.

By order of Brevet Major-General B. H. GRIERSON.

A. F. ROCKWELL, Brevet Lieut.-Col., A. Q. M. U. S. A., Chief Q. M. District Indian Territory. 9 11 6t

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.

IMPERATIVELY
THE LAST NIGHT BUT ONE!
OF THE GLORIOUS
WHITE FAWN.
WHITE FAWN.
HAVE YOU SEEN IT?

Soon to become a thing of the past. Never again to be equalled during this generation.

MORE ARTISTS, MORE COSTUMES,
MORE MISE EN SCENE,
MORE TIME AND MORE MONEY
Than any Spectacle
EVER PRESENTED
ON EITHER HEMISPHERE.
HOUSES CROWDED FROM PIT TO DOME.
GREAT ENTHUSIASM.
IMMENSE SUCCESS OF THE POPULAR ADMISSION.
FIFTY CENTS
FIFTY CENTS
FIFTY CENTS
FIFTY CENTS
TO DRESS CIRCLE AND PARQUETTE.
FAMILY CIRCLE....................25 CENTS.
ORCHESTRA....................$1.
ABSOLUTELY THE LAST WEEK.
THE SUPREME GRAND BALLET OF THE WORLD.
SATURDAY,
LAST MATINEE OF THE WHITE FAWN.
Next week—UNDINE. UNDINE.
THE GLOWING FAIRY LEGEND OF THE LAUGHING WATERS.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE.—Begins at quarter to 8.
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE.
BENEFIT OF MRS. C. R. BERNARD.
TO-NIGHT (Friday) Sept. 25, 1868, THE LILY OF KILLARNY. EILY O'CONNOR—Mrs. C. BERNARD, supported by the full Company.
TO-MORROW (Saturday) ONLY MATINEE
Commencing at 2 o'clock, CRISPINO AND THE FAIRY. Saturday Night, THE ROSE OF CASTILE.
Monday, Mrs. JOHN DREW AND COMPANY.
WIVES AS THEY WERE.

WALNUT ST. THEATRE, BEGINS AT ¼ TO 8.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, Sept. 25,
BENEFIT OF EDWIN ADAMS,
who will appear in his great character of
RAPHAEL, THE SCULPTOR,
in the sensational Romance of real life,
THE MARBLE HEART.
To conclude with Falconer's comedietta of
TOO MUCH FOR GOOD NATURE.
ROMEO JAFFIER JENKINS......EDWIN ADAMS.
SATURDAY—EDWIN ADAMS as RICHARD III.
MONDAY—THE QUEEN OF TRAGEDY,
Mrs. F. W. LANDER, as ELIZABETH.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
THE GREAT TRAGEDIENNE,
Mrs. F. W. LANDER,
FOR TWELVE NIGHTS,
commencing MONDAY, Sept. 28
Queen of England, Elizabeth, Giacometti.
Queen of Scots, Mary Stuart, Schiller.
Queen of Scotland, Lady Macbeth, Shakespeare.
Queen of France, Marie Antoinette, Reed.
Queen of Comedy, Lady Teazle, Sheridan. [9 22 5t

HORTICULTURAL HALL, BROAD STREET, below LOCUST.—The Annual Exhibition of the PENNSYLVANIA HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, is now open and will continue until FRIDAY, 25th instant, Day and Evening. Tickets 50 cents, or three for $1. Children 25 cents.
Members' and Life Members' Tickets can be obtained of the Treasurer, H. A. DREER, No. 714 CHESNUT Street, until 22d instant, after which they can be had at the Hall.
Germania Orchestra will be in attendance every evening. 9 19 6t

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, SEVENTH Street, below Arch.
THE GRAND DUCHESS,
with New Scenery, Dresses, etc.
JOE EMMETT JOE EMMETT
IN HIS
GREAT DUTCH SPECIALTIES.
HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS
in an ENTIRE NEW PROGRAMME. [9 21 6t
GRAND MATINEE Every Saturday at 2 o'clock.

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
GREAT COMBINATION TROUPE,
in Grand Ballets, Ethiopian Burlesques, Songs Dances, Pantomimes, Gymnast Acts, etc.

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE.
FOR NEW YORK.

From and after this date, the rates of freight by this line will be ten cents per 100 lbs. for heavy goods; four cents per foot, measurement; one cent per gallon for liquids, ship's option. One of the Steamers of this Line will leave every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Goods received at all times on covered piers. All goods forwarded by New York agent free of charge, except cartage.

For further information, apply on the pier to
8 28 6m JOHN F. OHL.

FOR HAVANA, WITH DESPATCH.
A 1 Clipper Barque SAREPTA, Winroth, Master, is now loading for the above port, and will sail on or about October 1.
For Freight or Passage apply to
WARREN & GREGG,
No. 131 S. WHARVES.
September 23, 1868. 9 23 6t*

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
CITY OF BOSTON, Saturday, September 26.
CITY OF ANTWERP, Saturday, October 3.
ETNA (via Halifax), Tuesday, October 6.
CITY OF PARIS, Saturday, October 10,
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, at 1 P. M., from Pier 45, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$35
to London	105	to London	40
to Paris	115	to Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$90	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	40	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends, at moderate rates.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 6 1

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL. EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The Steam Propellers of this line leave DAILY from first wharf below Market street.
THROUGH IN 24 HOURS.
Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.
Freights received at our usual low rates.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 14 S. WHARVES, Philadelphia.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, corner of South, New York. 30§

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.
THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
EVERY SATURDAY,
At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
THROUGH RATES and THROUGH RECEIPTS to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insured at lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1§

FOR NEW YORK—SWIFT-SURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swift-sure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 1§ No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No. 103 South FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.
Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.
Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,

NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier and Mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum. One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1868.

Slander Refuted.

THERE is a Democratic sheet known as the *Age*. Our readers are probably not familiar with its pages, even if its name be known to them. We would not intrude it upon their attention at present, were it not for the fact that the slanderous article for which the New York *World* yesterday held us responsible has found its way into the columns of the *Age*. Although we explicitly stated yesterday afternoon that no such language concerning General Tyndale had ever appeared in our columns, the *Age* follows the lead of the *World*, and maliciously insists that we are the originator of the slander. The *Age* knows that there is no truth in this assertion; it also knows the name of the petty sheet in which the slander first appeared. But it is desireus of putting a responsible name to a downright fabrication, and then of launching it upon the sea of politics, hoping thus to be able to inflict serious injury upon the character and prospects of General Tyndale. The device is one of the meanest to which the Democratic party of this city have been obliged to resort in order to make a respectable fight for retaining the ground which they were permitted to occupy a year ago through the apathy of the Republican party-Coffee-grounds, slander, and falsehood go well together, and are fitting instruments in the hands of the Hampton-Democracy for advancing the interests of Seymour and Blair. But we expect to see them discomfited despite all such reprehensible expedients.

The slander to which the *Age* gives currency under such dishonorable circumstances runs as follows:—

"Some time since, in the presence of some company in Mr. Tyndale's own parlor, attention was directed to a likeness of John Brown which graced the walls In the course of conversation General Tyndale empnatically remarked:—'*That man*,' pointing to John Brown's picture, '*was a better man than Jesus Christ*.' As some of our radical friends have denied this charge, and others will doubtless do the same, we now openly declare our ability to prove its truthfulness beyond the possibility of dispute, and call upon Mr. Tyndale to answer it, yes or no."

We are prepared and authorized to meet it. *By General Tyndale's direct authority, we say that it is a lie from beginning to end. No such words ever fell from his lips, and no portrait of John Brown has ever "graced the walls" of his parlor, or of any other room or apartment in his house.* Are the *World*, and the *Age*, and the author of the slander satisfied with the refutation?

THAT very "white" Boy in Blue, yclept John A. McClernand, whose military record presents a continued series of failures, was at one time not quite so deeply imbued with the principles of the Hampton-Democracy as he is at present. He declared, in a very loud-mouthed fashion, with a slight touch of blasphemy in his words, that the leaders of the Rebellion "have been guilty of the most stupendous crime perpetrated since the crucifixion of our Saviour." But the gallant General was led to take a different view of their monstrous offense by the manner in which they received him on the field of battle. The soldiers who could put McClernand to rout could not be other than saints of the first water, redolent with the odor of holiness. Hence, as soon as the smoke of the conflict is cleared away, and McClernand is permitted to see just where he stands, he hastens to join the ranks of the men whom he so vilely slandered. Having never achieved a victory on the field of battle, he takes a different view of the crime of rebellion, regards the war as a failure, believes negro slavery to be a divine institution, favors the repudiation of the national debt, prates volubly about the beauties of a white man's government, and goes for Seymour and Blair with all the littleness of soul of which he is possessed. As a "white" Boy in Blue he is unexceptionably a model.

THE New York *World* has conceived the brilliant idea that Seymour will be cheated out of his election. Referring to the unreconstructed and unrepresented States of Virginia, Mississippi, and Texas, the *World* is anxious to know whether their votes, which will not be received at all events, are to be counted in making up the total of the Electoral College. If they are to be so counted, the total will be 317, requiring 159 to elect; if they are not so counted, the total will be but 294, and only 148 will be necessary to a choice by the people. Now the *World* is quite well assured that, if General Grant receives 148 votes and no more, the question will not be raised, and he will be duly declared elected by the Rump Carpet-Bag Congress. But the *World* is greatly troubled lest Seymour should receive precisely 148 votes, in which event has discovered that Congress will declare 159 necessary to a choice, and thus throw the election into the House of Representatives. The *World* is getting itself into hot water without cause. Horatio Seymour does not stand the ghost of a chance of receiving 148 votes. If he obtains one-third of that number, Democracy will achieve as decided a triumph as it did in Maine, and will doubtless be in a very amiable mood. But if Seymour should receive 148, and no more, no sane man believes that he will not be duly declared elected. The Republican party is the party of justice—of "moral ideas," as the *World* delights to say—and will not at this late day be guilty of repudiating its glorious record. If Mr. Seymour should be thus cheated out of his election, the act would be a signal for the renewal of our civil strife, and the standing motto of our leader is—"Let us have peace!"

GENERAL WILLIAM C. WICKHAM, one of the Confederate leaders, repudiates *in toto* the Hampton-Democracy, and declares himself for Grant and Colfax. He declares his position in the following sensible language:—

"The election of Grant and Colfax I regard as the only means of bringing back prosperity to the Southern States, by giving us a speedy and definite solution of all the difficult questions that now embarrass us; while, on the other hand, I think the election of Seymour and Blair would, by upsetting all that has been already settled by the Reconstruction acts, and by giving new hope to the disunion party, which 'is not dead, but sleepeth,' bring upon us fresh disquietude, and, by keeping alive issues of race and section, involve us in further disasters."

General Wickham is a true friend of the South. He appreciates fully the gravity of the situation, recognizes the fact that disaster and ruin are as certain to follow the election of Seymour and Blair as darkness the setting of the sun, believes that the election of Grant is the only road to peace, union, and prosperity; and hence, like a gallant soldier fairly beaten in a square and open fight, is willing and anxious to put aside the past, and to contribute all in his power towards the pacification of the country at large and the happiness and welfare of his own people in particular. In this he shows himself to be as wise a man and as true a patriot as Long-street, and a better friend to the South than the whole array of Blairs, Beauregards, Hancocks, Forrests, McClernands, and Hamptons combined.

JOHN H. SURRATT was at last turned loose upon the world again yesterday afternoon by Judge Wylie, of the Criminal Court at Washington. This time his discharge is unconditional, and he is henceforth a free man, and can come and go without molestation, unless a new indictment should be found against him. This termination to the almost interminable prosecution of the last of the assassination conspirators is quite as satisfactory as we could expect, and in all probability the most auspicious that could be secured. He would never have been convicted by a Washington jury of any offense, unless that jury were a packed one. So it is better that he should be set at liberty without further attempts at bringing him to justice, although the new testimony which has been secured would doubtless have removed the slightest technical difficulty in the way of conclusively establishing his guilt. Whatever a Washington jury of Rebel sympathizers may say to the contrary, Surratt goes out into the world branded with a participation in the most revolting crime of the century. More than this, his heartless desertion of his mother in the hour of her peril proclaims him the most degenerate of sons. Altogether, his punishment is sufficiently great, and justice fully vindicated.

MAINE has done nobly. The official returns of the vote at the recent State election are now nearly all in, and a Republican majority of 20,404 is shown beyond all Democratic cavil. This gives a Republican increase on the majority alone of nearly 9000. If Pennsylvania will do half as well in October, the November election will be a mere matter of form. We hope the Democracy will not take the official returns from Maine too much to heart. They have persisted from the first in declaring that the Republican majority would not exceed 15,000. An addition of 5000 votes on a majority is quite as significant as would be the lengthening of a man's nose by an inch.

THE HAPPY FAMILY.—The impolicy of supporting Seymour when he has no chance of an election has caused no small amount of quarrelling in the happy family at the White House. The black spirits and white, blue spirits and gray, who compose that heterogeneous body known as the Cabinet, got up a sort of dance, at its last meeting, around the political caldron. From all accounts it seems that Schofield and Schenck are pronounced in favor of Grant, that Welles and Randall are in favor of Seymour, that Evarts is not known as yet, but will probably favor Grant, and that the President is for the great Horatio. At any other time, and under any other Administration, such a difference would have caused a dissolution, but the mongrel elements which go to make up Johnsonianism cannot afford to separate until the quarter day on the 4th of March next.

THE DEMOCRACY have been shouting over Colorado, but they failed to wait until they were out of the woods. The complete returns are now in, and the Republican candidate for delegate to Congress is elected by a majority of 79—not very large, but decidedly better than the election of his opponent. The gains in Colorado seem to resemble those of Maine.

THE ASSESSORS meet on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday of next week to make up the extra assessment list. Every citizen should personally see that his name is not omitted. A tax of *fifty cents* must have been paid within two years.

THANKFUL FOR SMALL FAVORS.—Not long since quite a serious disturbance arose in the Boulevard St. Michel, Paris. The police made arrests, as a matter of course, and the affair came before a tribunal, which, in deciding the case, declared that the cry of "*Vive La Lanterne!*" is not an act of sedition. This was altogether unexpected, for the Government has found in M. Rochefort such a formidable antagonist, and in his sarcastic effusions so much of a character which threatens the stability of the Empire, that it has been forced to resort to the most extreme measures against him. With a heavy fine and a long imprisonment hanging over him, he has been obliged to take refuge in Brussels, where *La Lanterne* is still issued, and whence it contrives to find its way by thousands into the French capital, despite the vigilance of the police and the surveillance of the mails. It was this view of the case which led *L'Opinion Nationale* to exclaim, "Thank God for this!" when it was announced by one of Napoleon's judicial tools, that the mere raising of the cry "*Vive La Lanterne!*" does not, according the latest revision of the Code Napoleon, constitute in itself an act o sedition. The liberal-minded journalists o Paris are so completely hemmed in on every hand that they are rendered profoundly thankful for the smallest sort of favors.

The Democratic Science of Deception. THE Democratic party bases its claims to the votes of the people on a tissue of misrepresentation, which in some cases goes so far as to amount to positive falsehood. It presumes on the ignorance of its followers, and they receive with immeasurable credulity all the fabulous statements made to them. In fact, they are excellently situated for just such deception. They are cut off from the grand channel of communicating truth. Most of them are not in danger of being cursed as disciples of Faust. Few of the Democracy can read. It requires but the evidence of the senses to see it. In all branches of business the supply is gradated exactly by the demand. In Philadelphia there are *eight* Republican dailies to *two* Democratic. With such a field as this, the Democracy do not hesitate to make facts suit theories, and to delude with the most barefaced boldness the adherents of their party. We propose to show that the deception is systematic, and that it is the great cardinal rule of action by which the opposition hope to carry the campaign.

First. On the financial condition of the country they seek to deceive.—The addresses published by Mr. Wallace, Chairman of the Committee on Coffee of that party, assert as facts figures which are deliberately false. The old proverb that figures cannot lie is shown to be an error. He tells his readers that the public debt has increased—we think he says one hundred and forty millions—since the close of the war; that the Freedmen's Bureau costs something fabulous, and that it is still increasing. Now, the official reports of the Secretary of the Treasury show a *decrease of two hundred millions* since the final suppression of the Rebellion. In this respect, therefore, the system of deception is practised.

Second. As to the laws of taxation.—You can read in any Democratic paper, or hear from any Democratic orator, the assertion that the bondholders escape from the payment of the five per cent. income tax; that the rich men who are receiving this Government tax in the shape of interest do not pay to the Government anything in their incomes. Now, this is wilfully and maliciously false. Every form of income, whether from Government loans or any other class of property or security is taxed, at five per cent. if it is between one thousand and five thousand, and ten per cent. if it exceeds five thousand dollars per annum. From this rule no one is exempt. Thus in a most glaring and evident manner is the science of deception attempted.

Third. In regard to the condition of the Southern States.—This is a most fruitful means of deceit. The feeling existing between the two sections is such as to prevent any very general knowledge of the state of the South by actual observation. Therefore the romancers of the Democracy give us wonderful accounts of the halcyon times in the late Rebel territory. There is, if we can believe them, a state of fraternal regard existing between the late slaves and their late masters. True, there is every now and then some awkward evidence to overcome. 150 negroes are killed in a single month, and this must be explained away. To do this a bold game is attempted. The White Sulphur Springs and its comedy of a convention is the result. By a gigantic and systematized effort is the real condition of the Southern States sought to be concealed from the people of the North. The Democracy fear the result if the truth should be known. The warm heart of the Northern yeoman would soon be beating in unison with the oppressed Unionists, and a majority such as would annihilate the party be the result. They both falsify facts and originate statements. To an art have they reduced the plan of turning real events into an entirely different channel of deductions than is allowed by logic. They appreciate the truth of Tennyson's lines:—

"A lie that is part the truth is over the blackest of lies.
A lie that is all a lie can be met and fought with outright.
But a lie that is part the truth is a harder matter to fight."

It has been, however, an idle task, this seeking to deceive the people. Popular intelligence is too wide-spread. Popular knowledge is too much extended to make a universal deception possible in this age and country. The falsehood, if not self-detecting, is soon ferreted out, and is soon nailed. The great body of the Northern masses read facts through the filmy curtain of misconstruction. They see the *fact* that hundreds of negroes are killed even if there be peace at the South. They see the *fact* that the printed income returns do not exempt Government bonds. They see the *fact* that the debt and the taxes have been decreased, and they care not what unfair inferences the Democracy may draw. By a majority, we predict, that will settle all hopes in the future of successful deceit, the people will evince their opposition to the party which, building itself on popular ignorance, is pressing one step too far on popular credulity.

—A Western newspaper calls Vinnie Ream one of the greatest sculptresses, since, if she cannot model a head, she can mould Senatorial minds.

—California has produced a most excellent counterfeit of the silver half dollar; but it will not trouble us here.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

IF IT WERE POSSIBLE THAT A young lady could permit a moustache to brush the rose of her lips, it would be after the same had been baptized with PHALON'S "FLOR DE MAYO," the new perfume for the handkerchief. Certainly, nothing less delicious than that regal perfume would induce her to submit to such a penance. Sold by all druggists. 1t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERIN Tablet of Solidified Glycerin tends to preserve the skin from dryness and wrinkles, imparts a wonderful degree of softness and delicacy to the complexion, and whiteness to the skin; is an excellent dentifrice, grateful to the taste and tonic to the mouth and gums; imparts sweetness to the breath, and renders the teeth beautifully white. For sale by all druggists. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 2 42

CITY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, No. 212 S. FIFTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 21, 1868.

In accordance with an act of Assembly, the citizens are hereby notified of the place of holding the EXTRA ASSESSMENT for the year 1868 (October Election).

The Assessors will commence at 10 o'clock A. M. and continue until 7 o'clock P. M., on Wednesday, Sept. 30, Thursday, Oct. 1, and Friday, Oct. 2.

First Ward—At Michael Gibbons', S. E. corner of Eighth and Tasker streets.

Second Ward—At Francis Morgan's, N. W. corner of Eighth and Carpenter streets.

Third Ward—At Lewis Dennin's, S. E. corner Fifth and Queen streets.

Fourth Ward—At Adam Bahser's, No. 712 Passyunk road.

Fifth Ward—At Robert Winslow's, No. 326 South Fifth street.

Sixth Ward—At William Leach's, No. 310 Cherry street.

Seventh Ward—At Michael O'Malley's, S. W. corner of seventeenth and Addison streets.

Eighth Ward—At William McCourt's, S. W. corner Twelfth and Locust streets.

Ninth Ward—At Daniel B Beitler's, No. 1619 Market street.

Tenth Ward—At James McLaughlin's, N. W. corner Broad and Race streets.

Eleventh Ward—At James Conlogue's, N. W. corner Front and Pegg streets.

Twelfth Ward—At Joseph Edward's, No. 613 N. Fifth street.

Thirteenth Ward—At John Welbank's N. W. corner Rogan and Callowhill streets.

Fourteenth Ward—At Jacob Haubert's, N. E. corner Spring Garden and Twelfth streets.

Eighteenth Ward—At George Heusler's, N. E. corner Fifteenth and Brown streets.

Fifteenth Ward—At Christian Germ's, No. 2102 Coates street

Nineteenth Ward—At John Barger's, No. 313 Poplar street.

Seventeenth Ward—At John Harbinson's, N. W. corner Front and Master streets.

Eighteenth Ward—At George W. Simon's, No. 522 Richmond street.

Nineteenth Ward—At Benjamin Rodgers', S. E. corner Frankford road and Adams street.

Nineteenth Ward—At John Godwin's, S. W. corner Front and Diamond streets.

Twentieth Ward—At Joseph Mountain's, N. W. corner Kurtz and Poplar streets.

Twentieth Ward—At John Fox's, S. W. corner Fifteenth and Thompson streets.

Twenty-first Ward—At Arnold Highley's, Ridge, above Green Lane, on September 30th.

Twenty-first Ward—At Alexander McBride's, corner Main and Cotton streets, on October 1st and 2d

Twenty-second Ward—At Barbara Roop's, Main street, on September 30.

Twenty-second Ward—At General Wayne, Main and Washington streets, on October 1 and 2

Twenty-third Ward—At F. A. Michener's, Main street, Holmesburg, on September 30.

Twenty-third Ward—At George S. Clayton's, Cedar Hill, on October 1.

Twenty third Ward—At Elijah Hoffman's, Fox Chase, on October 2.

Twenty-third Ward—At J. Frederick Wiseman's, No. 4242 Frankford road.

Twenty-fourth Ward—At John Mar's, Lancaster avenue and Haverford street.

Twenty-fourth Ward—At James Ward's, Lancaster avenue and Forty-eighth street.

Twenty-fifth Ward—At Charles F. Jones', Rising Sun Hotel, Sept. 30.

Twenty-fifth Ward—At James Sullivan's, Richmond and Somerset streets, October 1.

Twenty-fifth Ward—At Conrad Schaut's, Harrowgate, October 2.

Twenty-sixth Ward—At Smith Furloughs, S. W. corner of Broad and Shippen streets.

Twenty-seventh Ward—At James Reilly's, Darby road, near Gray's lane, September 30

Twenty-seventh Ward—At Benjamin Sharp's, No. 4252 Market street, October 1.

Twenty-seventh Ward—At William H. Morris', No. 3734 Market street, October 2.

Twenty-eighth Ward—At Antoine Gross', Broad street, above Montgomery, September 30.

Twenty-eighth Ward—At Mrs Lake's, Robin Hood, October 1.

Twenty-eighth Ward—At George Beck's, No. 3404 Germantown avenue, October 2.

DAVID P WEAVER,
HENRY CONNER,
JOHN F. BALLIER,
City Commissioners.

9 22tufm

"THE HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA."

This excellent and efficient benevolent institution has secured a permanent location, by the purchase, on favorable terms, of the property No. 533 ARCH street. The entire lower floor of the building has been fitted up for the use of the Association, and is now used by it. The upper floors are let out at a rate which reduces the item of rent in the expenses of the Society to a mere nominal amount. Friends of the Institution are invited to call in as they pass.

The General Agent of the Society, Mr. EMANUEL H. TOLAND, and the Missionaries, Messrs. WILLIAM W. WALTER and ALBERT G. ROWLAND, will soon commence their annual calls for aid, and it is hoped they may meet with liberal responses.

The Society is a purely benevolent organization, and is not sectarian in its character. Its Officers and Managers are—

President—GEORGE H. STUART.
Vice-President—ALEXANDER G. CATTELL.
Secretary—RUDOLPH K. HOEFLICH.
Treasurer—THOMAS T. MASON, No. 419 Arch st.

MANAGERS.

Isaac R. Smith,	Robert J. Grigg,
George W. Hill,	George B. Bains.
Charles W. Orum,	William W. Wilson,
Samuel Work,	Thomas Potter,
George Nugent,	Alexander D. Lane,
Jacob A. Gardner,	H. M. Kimmey,
Thomas Pedrick,	Hiram Miller,
Samuel Mullen,	John Welst,
Thomas L. Gillespie,	James W. Carson.

These names are a sufficient guarantee to the community that any funds entrusted to the disposal of the Society, will be carefully and properly dispensed. 9 14 mwfsw

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street. PHILADELPHIA, May 27, 1868.

NOTICE—To the holders of bonds of the PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY due April 1, 1870.

The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds, of $1000 each, at any time before the (1st) first day of October next, at par for a new mortgage bond of equal amount bearing seven per cent. interest, clear of United States and State taxes, having twenty-five years to run.

The bonds not surrendered on or before the 1st of October next will be paid at maturity, in accordance with their tenor. S. BRADFORD,
9 28 10t Treasurer.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THE PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, and NORRISTOWN RAILROAD COMPANY, held September 10, 1868, a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., on the capital stock of the Company was declared, payable, clear of taxes, on and after the 1st of October next.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed on the 19th inst., and remain closed until the 1st of October, A. E. DOUGHERTY,
9 11 fit Treasurer.

WASHINGTON AND WALNUT BEND OIL COMPANY, Office, No. 314 MARKET Street.—PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 23, 1868.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. was declared on the capital stock; also, an extra dividend of FIVE PER CENT., both payable on and after October 1. The transfer books will close on the 24th instant, and open Oct. 1.
9 25 3t THOS. B. SUPLEE, Treasurer.

OFFICE M'CLINTOCKVILLE PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 425 WALNUT Street PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 15, 1868.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders will be held at their Office on TUESDAY, October 6, at 12 o'clock Noon.
9 25 8t* ALBERT L KERN, Secretary.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, *black or brown*, sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27 mwfl

AMONG A FEW OF THE DECIDED advantages which Elastic Sponge possesses over other materials is economy, cleanliness, health, and, above all, its perpetual elasticity. The Elastic Sponge is so prepared that it always maintains its original bulk so that mattresses, cushions, etc., filled with it never need redressing. 8 3 mwf

PIMPLY FACES, UNNATURAL RED Noses, Tetter, Ring-worm, Erysipelas, Eczema, and all cutaneous eruptions and scaly disquamations upon any part of the body are effectually cured by Heiskell's Tetter Ointment. Sold 50 cents per box. Johnston, Holloway & Cowden, No. 602 ARCH Street. 9 18

THOMAS GALES FORSTER, THE great Trance Speaker from Washington, D.C., will give his last lectures on SUNDAY next, at CONCERT HALL, at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. Free. 9 25 2t

THE OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS OF THE

SEVENTH NATIONAL BANK,

N. W. corner FOURTH and MARKET Sts.,

Solicit the accounts of Merchants, Manufacturers, and trades in general. Prompt and careful attention given to the interests of our Depositors and Correspondents.

GEORGE W. HILL, President.
E. S. HALL, Cashier 9 25 1m5p

POLITICAL.

GRANT, COLFAX, AND O'NEILL.

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

The Republicans of the Second Congressional District will assemble in

MASS MEETING

AT

Broad and Fitzwater Streets,

SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 26,

AT EIGHT O'CLOCK.

The Meeting will be addressed by

Hon. CHARLES O'NEILL,
Colonel WILLIAM B. MANN,
Hon. CHARLES GIBBONS,
Hon. T. J. COFFEY,
WILLIAM MORAN, Esq.,
Colonel WILLIAM McMICHAEL.

The Republican Invincibles, the Campaign Club of 1860 and 1864, and the various ward organizations, are invited to participate.

By order of the City Executive Committee.

JOHN G. BUTLER,
9 21 2t Chairman Committee on Meetings.

UNION LEAGUE MEETING

AT

CONCERT HALL.

GOVERNOR RICHARD YATES,

OF ILLINOIS,

WILL ADDRESS OUR FELLOW-CITIZENS

ON SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 26,

AT EIGHT O'CLOCK.

LADIES ARE ESPECIALLY INVITED. 9 25 2t

HEADQUARTERS

Republican Invincibles.

ORDER No. 10.

The Club will assemble

SATURDAY, September 26, 1868.

At 7 o'clock, P. M. *sharp*, for parade, and to attend the Congressional Mass Meeting of the Second District (Hon. Charles O'Neill's) at BROAD and SHIPPEN Streets. By order of

BENJAMIN L. TAYLOR,
Chief Marshal.

EZRA LUKENS, HENRY TODD, } Assistant Marshals.
9 25 2t

FIFTH WARD—GRANT AND COLFAX. GRAND RALLY.

The citizens of the Fifth Ward favorable to the election of the Republican Ticket will assemble in

MASS MEETING,
AT FOURTH AND UNION STREETS,
ON SATURDAY EVENING,
26th inst., at 8 o'clock.

The meeting will be addressed by

Hon. Charles Gibbons,	J. L. Baer (the Buckeye
Benj. L. Berry, Esq.,	Blacksmith),
Col. John W. Forney,	John Goforth, Esq.,
Col. Thos. Fitzgerald,	Henry Brunner, Esq.,
Peter Fasel, Esq.,	Dr. William Keith,
Joseph F. Thomas, Esq.,	John W. White, Esq.
Hon. Wm. B. Mann.	

The Republican Invincibles and the Berry Campaign Club will be in attendance. 1t*

HEADQUARTERS FIFTEENTH WARD GRANT AND COLFAX CLUB, September 25, 1868.

Regimental Order, No. 4.

The Regiment will assemble for PARADE on FRIDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, September 2 (sharp time), on Coates street, right resting on Ridge avenue, facing north, to proceed to Tenth Ward Mass Meeting. By order of

T. B. F. TAPPER,
Colonel Commanding.

R. M. EVANS, Adjutant. 9 24 2t

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE ROOMS, No. 206 S. SEVENTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 23, 1868.

TO ALL REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN CLUBS in the City of Philadelphia and adjoining counties:—You are respectfully invited to participate in the Torch-light procession of October 2 next.

By order of the Committee,

CHARLES H. T. COLLIS, Chairman.
A. L. RUSSELL, Secretary. 9 24 2t

THIRTEENTH WARD GRANT AND COLFAX CLUB.—The citizens of the Ward are requested to attend a meeting of the Club, on TUESDAY EVENING, September 29, at 8 o'clock, at the room, N. E. corner of NINTH and SPRING GARDEN Streets. EDGAR M. CHIPMAN, Esq., will address the meeting. All are invited to attend.

EDWIN H. FITLER, President.
JAMES W. SAYRE, Secretary. 9 25 4t

UNION REPUBLICAN NATURALIZATION COMMITTEE will meet daily at Hopkins', No. 418 LIBRARY Street.

9 8 tf M. C. HONG, Chairman.

DOWN WITH THE LEAVES.

The leaves are loosening from the trees,
And gently down are tumbling,
We hear the chilly autumn breeze
Among the forest rumbling.
The shivery equinoctial storm
Like distant thunder's mumbling,
And folks who like to have it warm,
Because of cold are grumbling.

The leaves that linger on the trees
Are turning red and yellow;
The pears and apples, if you please,
Are getting ripe and mellow.
We're singing pleasant autumn tunes,
Of frost, and o'umbrellas,
Of autumn coats, and pantaloons,
To comfort clever fellows.

Unlike the falling autumn leaves,
We try to move on, steady,
To where each thinking man believes
He'll find Fall Garments ready.
Or if we'd have them made, so neat,
According to our measure,
ROCKHILL & WILSON, Chesnut street,
Will fit us out with pleasure.

The trees are getting their clothes off, but we need to be getting ours on, for the Fall and Winter.

Let us get on

THOSE ELEGANT CHINCHILLAS,
THOSE MAGNIFICENT PIQUES,
THOSE ENDURING BEAVER CLOTHS,
THOSE SPLENDIFEROUS CASSIMERES,
THOSE SUBSTANTIAL BEAVERTEENS,

Which we buy Cheap for Cash, at

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

GREAT BROWN HALL,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET,

4 11 4p PHILADELPHIA.

WE WILL RETAIL, FOR THIS FALL,

OUR SUPERIOR VARIETY OF

WALL DECORATIONS.

PRICES RIGHT, AND PAPERS PROPERLY PLACED ON THE WALL

JOHN H. LONGSTRETH,
9 25 6trp* No. 12 North THIRD Street.

INDIGO BLUE.

BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE for Blueing Clothes, is put up and for sale at ALFRED WILTBERGER'S Drug Store, No. 233 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE will color more water than any other Blue in the market.

BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE is free from acid, and will not injure the finest article

BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE dissolves perfectly clear, and will not settle on the clothes or make them streaked.

The Label is copyrighted, and reads, "Barlow's Indigo Blue, prepared and for sale at Alfred Wiltberger's Drug Store, No. 233 North Second street, Philadelphia." Barlow's Indigo Blue is sold to dealers at a price that pays them to keep it.

CONSUMERS WILL FIND it on trial to be the most economical and handiest article ever used for Blueing Clothes. Barlow's Indigo Blue is put up at Wiltberger's Drug Store, No. 233 N. Second street, and nowhere else.

BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE is made in the same way it was fourteen years ago, and does not contain any acid.

ONE FIVE-CENT BOX OF BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE, dissolved in a mineral water bottle of water, will make the best Liquid Blueing that can be made.

BARLOW'S INDIGO does not require any rags to tie it up in.

A few grains of Barlow's Indigo Blue on the end of the finger will color a tub of water. 9 26 12t4p

FOR SALE.

WEST PHILADELPHIA PROPERTIES

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

The handsome BROWN STONE RESIDENCES Nos. 4108, 4110, 4112, and 4114 SPRUCE St.

G. J. FELL & BRO.,
8 28 fmwlm No. 120 South FRONT Street.

FOR SALE.—A RARE CHANCE.

The Stock, Fixtures, and Lease of the old and successful Stand of the undersigned, located in the most central part of CHESNUT Street, No. 1004 Established Twenty-seven Years (Ten of which in the present location) for the sale of Silks, Ribbons, Millinery, Lace, and Fancy Goods. The Proprietor going out of business. Apply promptly to

JOHN WARBURTON,
No 1004 CHESNUT Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL DESIRABLE Lots of ground, suitable for manufacturing or building purposes, having plenty of good spring water and plenty of good building stone, situate on and near the North Pennsylvania Railroad, and only 3½ miles out. Apply to B. HARPER & SON,
9 21 6t No. 427 CHESNUT Street.

TO RENT.

FOR RENT,

PREMISES, No. 809 CHESNUT St.,

FOR STORE OR OFFICE.

ALSO, OFFICES AND LARGE ROOMS suitable for a Commercial College. Apply at
24tf BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

TO RENT—A HANDSOMELY FURnished HOUSE on Price street, Germantown, possession October 1. Apply at E. CARPENTER & SON'S, No. 242 S. THIRD Street. 9 22 6t

PIANOS.

CHICKERING Grand, Square, and Upright PIANOS.

DUTTON'S,
9 10 1m4p No. 914 CHESNUT Street.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND square and upright Pianos, at BLASIUS BROS., No. 1006 CHESNUT Street. 8 1 tf

STECK & CO.'S AND HAINES BROTHERS' PIANOS, and MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS, only at

J. E. GOULD'S New Store,
8 20 3m4p No. 923 CHESNUT Street.

HATS AND CAPS.

GENTLEMEN'S HATS.

The Autumn Fashions are Now Ready.

The favor of an opportunity to submit the same to your inspection is respectfully solicited by

WARBURTON, Hatter,

No. 430 CHESNUT STREET,

9 15 13t Next door to the Post Office.

JONES, TEMPLE & CO., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, No. 25 S. NINTH Street, First door above Chesnut street. 6 9

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILated, and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season, CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 6p

WANTS.

MONEY WANTED IN VARIOUS SUMS on first mortgages in the city of Camden and sundry parts of South Jersey. Interest 7 per cent. Apply to LEONARD & BARLOW,
9 11 14t No. 19 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.

WANTED, AN EXPERIENCED SALESlady in the Silk Department of a first-class Retail Dry Goods House. None need apply but those that are competent. Address, with reference, SILKS, at this office. 9 19 6t

WANTED, A BOY IN A RETAIL DRY Goods Store. Address, with reference, G, "Age" Office, 9 19 6t

AMUSEMENTS.

[*For additional Amusement: see Third Page.*]

ALL-ENGLAND ELEVEN!

GRAND INTERNATIONAL CRICKET AND BASE BALL MATCHES AT PHILADELPHIA,

OCTOBER 5D TO 12TH, INCLUSIVE.

Circulars and Tickets at TRUMPLER'S Music Store, No. 923 CHESNUT Street.

Persons wishing Reserved Seats on Platform should apply early, as the number is limited. 9 24 tf

JAMES S. EARLE & SONS,

No. 816 CHESNUT Street,

Invite attention to their stock of

LOOKING-GLASSES.

Which they offer at the very LOWEST PRICES. The best manufacture only.

NEW CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS

Of every character. Works of Birket, Foster, Richardson. New Chromo after Preyer, etc.

ENGRAVINGS,

PICTURE FRAMES,

WINDOW CORNICES, ETC.

ROGERS' GROUPS,

War and Humorous Subjects. Sole Agency.

Gallery of Paintings on free exhibition. 9 25 fmwsp

HERKNESS' BAZAAR, NINTH and SANSOM Streets.

SALE OF HORSES, CARRIAGES, ETC., On Saturday morning next, at 10 o'clock, comprising about

FIFTY HORSES,

suited to harness and the saddle. Included will be found the following property of a private gentleman about leaving for Europe, to be sold to the highest bidder, viz:—

A pair of stylish Bay Horses, about 4 and 5 years old, long manes and tails, full 16 hands high, perfectly kind and gentle, fearless of locomotives; one is a superior saddle horse.

An extension-top Phaeton, pole and shafts, built to order, almost new.

A set of superior double Harness, covers, halters, etc. etc.

ALSO,

new and second-hand Carriages, Dearborns, etc. single and double Harness, Saddles, etc.

Special sale of Carriages exclusively on Wednesday next. ALFRED M. HERKNESS,
24 2t Auctioneer.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC

"Crispino" in English.

Mrs. Bernard is ambitious as well as enterprising, but sometimes in her efforts to add good works to her *repertoire* she miscalculates the powers of her troupe. We think that this was the case with regard to the Brother Ricci's comic opera of *Crispino and the Fairy*, which was given at the Arch Street Theatre last evening for the first time in English. Our only English opera troupe has succeeded so well just when we least expected that they would, and their performances, as a rule, are of so high an order of merit, that it becomes us to be charitable in considering their comparative failures. That *Crispino*, as given last evening, did not make a favorable impression is attributable mainly to the fact that the Richings troupe does not contain enough good *buffo* actors to fit the half-dozen or so leading characters with capable representatives. It is but justice to the artists to say that they appeared to exert themselves to do their best, but the lively spirit of genuine fun and frolic, which is so contagious with an audience, was absent, and the performance was consequently somewhat flavorless. The cast, too, did not include the full strength of the company, Mrs. Seguin and Messrs. Campbell and Castle being absent. These artists would have done much towards making the affair pass off with spirit. Mr. Seguin, who is a much better actor than he is a singer, gave a very amusing personation of "Crispino;" and Mrs. Bernard acted and sang with much spirit as "Annetta." The dancing duet between this couple, at the end of the first act, was very well done, although the enthusiastic *encore* which it obtained was due more to the comical antics of Mr. Seguin than to the vocal merits of the duet. The quarrelling trio between the doctors, in the third act; the "pancake" song by "Annetta" in the fourth act, and similar bits here and there, were given in good style, although it must be confessed that, as a whole, the performance suffered greatly in comparison with that of the Italian Troupe last winter at the Academy of Music. In the language of Beau Brummel, this was "one of our failures."

Mr. Adams' Reading.

MR. RUFUS ADAMS gave a reading last evening at Musical Fund Hall, for the benefit of the Knights of Pythias. Mr. Adams gave a number of fine selections from Shakespeare and other popular poets in a style that excited the hearty applause of his audience. Mr. Adams has made the works of Shakespeare his special study, and his interpretation of the passages selected for last evening's entertainment shows that he has studied understandingly and with an appreciative spirit. Mr. Adams also read several humorous pieces with fine effect; and "The Ghost," the "Two Vagabonds," and the scenes from Dickens were in a directly opposite vein from a scene from *Macbeth*, "Clarence's Dream," "Parrhasius," etc.

The City Theatres.

AT THE ARCH, Mrs. Bernard will have a benefit this evening, when the *Lily of Killarney* will be performed. At the Matinee to-morrow *Crispino and the Fairy* will be repeated, and to-morrow evening the season will conclude with the *Rose of Castile*.

AT THE WALNUT, Mr. Edwin Adams will have a farewell benefit this evening, and he will appear as "Raphael" in the drama of the *Marble Heart*, and "Romeo Jaffier Jenkins" in *Too Much for Good Nature*. Mr. Adams is a good actor, and as he has a host of friends in this city, we doubt not but that he will be complimented by a full house.

AT THE CHESNUT, the *White Fawn* will be performed this evening, to-morrow afternoon, and to-morrow evening for the last times. On Monday the spectacular drama of *Undine* will be produced.

AT HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, this evening, Mr. Joe Brown and Mr. William Allen will have a farewell benefit, prior to their departure for Europe, and they will appear in a grand trial of skill for the championship in jig dancing. They will have the aid of Hooley's minstrels in the entertainment. The burlesque of the *Grand Duchess of Gerolstein* will be given, with Ricardo as the "Duchess;" and Joe Emmett, the Dutch comedian, Archy Hughes, Cool White, and other favorites will appear.

Musical Notes.

—Wagner, the musician of the future, apparently has a rather poor opinion of Gounod. He expressed himself recently as follows about the *Faust* of the latter:—"A Paris composer without the least ambition, takes it into his head to translate Goethe's poem into the jargon ever seeking for effect, which suits his public of the boulevards—a nauseous salmagundi, a sickish sweet platitude, in a lorette's affected style, with the music of a man of subordinate talents, who would attain something, and in his distress resorts to every means. After seeing this opera played at Paris, one could not but say to himself. This time at least it will be impossible to re-begin in Germany with this opera that which occurred with Rossini's *Wi iam Tell*. One was mistaken. *Faust*, in turn, inundated like a bible of pleasure the heart of the public of German theatres."

All of which seems to indicate that the gall of bitterness is in the heart of the composer of *Tannhauser*.

—*La Grande Duchesse de Gerolstein* is now being performed at one of the Lisbon theatres, and it pleases the popular fancy there as much as in other places where it has been produced. Some bilious anti-Offenbachers, however, have entered a protest in favor of high art by bringing out at a rival theatre a piece entitled *Who Will deliver us from La Grande Duchesse?* It appears that the critics cannot agree about the merits of *opera bouffa* in Lisbon any more than in Philadelphia.

— A well-known and popular Parisian teacher and writer on music, known as M. Stephen de la Madelaine, is dead. His real name was Etienne Jean Baptiste Nicolas Madelaine.

—The Bateman opera bouffe company have appeared, with great success, at Crosby's Opera House, Chicago, in *La Grande Duchesse* and *La Bele Helene*.

—Max Maretzek will open with his opera company at Crosby's Opera House, Chicago, on Monday. Miss Fanny Kimball, of Boston, will shortly make her appearance in Italian opera with Maretzek's company. Miss Kimball is a pupil of Signor Errani, the instructor of Miss Hauck, and those who have heard her sing speak of her vocal abilities in the highest terms.

—The Musical Festival at Gloucester, England, which began on Tuesday, the 11th instant, and continued all the week, was enjoyed by thousands. The orchestra consisted of seventy pieces, and there were two hundred and fifty singers in the chorus. Tietjens, Sims Reeves, Santley, Madame Lutbart, Lewis Thompson, and other distinguished soloists participated. The director was Samuel Sebastian Wesley, son of the celebrated musician Samuel Wesley.

—Watson's *Art Journal* says that the Chinese Ambassadors shed tears when Mrs. Clara M. Brinkerhoff sang "Home, Sweet Home" for them, during their sojourn in Washington.

Dramatic Notes.

—Mr. Edwin Booth concluded a very successful engagement at the National Theatre, Cincinnati, on last Saturday night. Booth was succeeded by Mr. and Mrs. Couldock, and on Monday next Bateman's opera bouffe company will commence an engagement of one week.

—The remarkable and ever-young actress, M'me Dejazet, has been on the stage without interruption for sixty-two years, having made her first appearance when she was only eight years of age. On the 6th inst., at Lyons, M'me Dejazet took her first communion and was confirmed.

—Madame George Sand's and M. Paul Meurice's drama of *Cadio* is to be brought out at the Porte St. Martin Theatre, Paris. M. Melingore will play "Cadio"; M. Royer (for a number of years the tenor of the Grand Opera) "St. Gildas"; M. Tisserant, "Le Comte"; Mad'lle Rousseil, "Jaqueline."

—M. Victorien Sardou is at work on a new five act comedy entitled *La Comedie Parisienne*. At the same time he is superintending the rehearsals of his opera at the Grand Opera, his drama at the Porte St. Martin, and his comedy at the Vaudeville.

CITY ITEMS.

NEW STYLES FALL CLOTHING.—In store and receiving daily; also, new and choice styles in the piece to be made up to order. Great bargains in Summer Goods, ready made or made to order. Style, fit, and workmanship of our garments surpassed by none, equalled by few.

All prices guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, and full satisfaction guaranteed to every purchaser, or the sale cancelled and money refunded.

Half-way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND 600 BROADWAY NEW YORK.

CHARLES STOKES & Co.,

No. 824 Chesnut street,

Under the Continental,

All customer work in the latest styles.

Melton Suits	$25 00
Heavy Coating Suits	27 50
Scotch Suits	30 00
Fine English Coating Suits	35 00

A large assortment of Fall and Winter Overcoats from $15 to $45.

WE ARE NOT CAST IRON!—Cast Iron undergoes marked changes under the alternate action of heat and cold, and the human body is not cast iron. On the contrary, it is a combination of delicate tissues and fibres, which are exquisitely sensitive to atmospheric changes, and, unless protected against sudden and violent variations of temperature by wise precautions, are sure to be disastrously affected by them.

At this season the difference between the temperature of night and day is greater than at any other period of the year, and the stomach, the liver, the bowels, and the nervous system are apt to receive violent shocks from these changes, resulting in indigestion, bilious attacks, debility, low nervous fever, fever and ague, remittent fever, etc. Sustain and reinforce these organs, therefore, with the purest and most potent of all vegetable tonics and alteratives, viz:—HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. The effect of this matchless invigorant is to brace up the whole vital organization, and regulate its action. Useful at all seasons as a means of promoting perfect digestion and an even and natural flow of bile, and a healthy condition of the bowels and the skin, it is especially necessary in the fall, when the complaints arising from checked perspiration are so common. It is found, by those who are in the habit of using this agreeable and unequalled tonic, that it so strengthens and fortifies the body as to render it proof against the morbid influences which infect the air during the prevalence of epidemics.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine jewelry and silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

DELICATE MACHINERY.—As machinery will not work without being lubricated, so it is with the human system, which is the most delicate piece of machinery in existence, and requires aid in the operation of its different functions. The "Wine Bitters" will afford that aid in a greater degree than any ever before offered to the public. Sold by Druggists.

DRINK the famous Arctic Soda Water, and read THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, at Hillman's News Stand, at North Pennsylvania Depot.

BEDDING OVERHAULED, made up anew, and returned promptly, by PATTEN, No. 1408 Chesnut st.

UPHOLSTERING of every description. Materials used first quality. Prices low. Workmen attentive and prompt. At PATTEN'S, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

CARPET UPHOLSTERING.—Carpets fitted and laid by practical workmen, at a moment's notice. No delay, no disappointment, at PATTEN'S, No. 1408 Chesnut st

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"DRESS UP."

WANAMAKER & BROWN.

☞ *FALL STYLES READY.*

MARRIED.

GERHART—ALEXANDER.—On the 24th instant, by Rev. L. P. Hornberger, at his residence, No 839 N. Eighth street, Mr. ISAIAH C. GERHART to Miss SUE ALEXANDER, all of this city.

THOMPSON—McCUNE.—On September 7, by Rev. John McLeod, Mr. JOHN THOMPSON to Miss JANE McCUNE, both of this city.

DIED.

HAYDOCK.—On the 23d instant, THOMAS O. HAYDOCK, in the 42d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Columbian Lodge, No. 36, I. O. of O. F., and the Franklin Fire Company, No. 12, are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 513 South street, on Sunday afternoon, the 27th instant, at 2 o'clock.

LELAND.—At the residence of his brother-in-law, John Harrison, No. 1520 Locust street, on Wednesday, September 23, HENRY PERRY LELAND, son of the late Charles Leland.

The friends and relatives of the deceased are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the above residence, on Saturday, the 26th instant, at 11 o'clock A. M. (New York and Boston journals please copy.)

McDEVITT.—On the 23d instant, JOHN, son of John and Mary Ellen McDevitt, aged 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the parents' residence, No. 1021 Moyamensing avenue, on Sunday afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

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FOREIGN CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,
CLOTHS FOR LADIES' WEAR,
VELVETEENS OF ALL COLORS.

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Merino Hose for Ladies.
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Merino Hose for Youths.
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All-Wool Shirts, White, for Gents.
All-Wool Shirts, Scarlet, for Gents.
All-Wool Shirts, Grey Mixed.
All-Wool Shirts, Blue Mixed.

All the above, of superior qualities, for sale.

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SUPERIOR QUALITY BLANKETS

All-Wool and Extra widths, for best family use.

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We have established a Department for the convenience of COUNTRY MERCHANTS who do not wish to buy whole pieces of fine goods.

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1. A HISTORY OF THE NEW SCHOOL, and of the questions involved in the disruption of the Presbyterian Church in 1838. By Samuel J. Baird, D. D. 12mo cloth, $2.

2. CHILDREN WITH THE POETS. By Harriet B. McKeever, author of "Twilight Musings," "Sunshine," "Edith's Ministry," "Woodcliff," "Flounced Robe," etc. etc. 12mo, cloth, $1 50.

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IN PRESS AND WILL BE PUBLISHED SHORTLY

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LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

WHAT ANSWER? By Anna E. Dickinson. Published by Ticknor & Fields.

Miss Dickinson is one of the noted women of the day, and a novel from her pen will be read with much interest by a large number of people independently of its merits or demerits. Being thus sure of her audience, Miss Dickinson comes before the public under more favorable auspices than most beginners in the field of fiction; and whatever may be the critical opinions expressed about her work, its success as a mercantile speculation is pretty well assured beforehand. The ideas of this lady on the political and social questions of the day are well known; and thinking and feeling strongly on the subjects which have engaged her attention as an orator, it was to be expected that they would predominate in her novel. To use an extremely vulgar but expressive phrase, Miss Dickinson goes the "whole hog" with regard to negro equality, socially, morally, mentally, and politically, although it must be confessed that she does draw it a little mild in making her heroine a quadroon who cannot be distinguished from a white woman, instead of a full-blooded negro. In making her hero marry a woman of negro blood, Miss Dickinson seems to think that such a consummation is necessary in order to insure the African race the political equality which they are entitled to as men and tax-paying citizens. To the slaveholder's and Copperhead's sneering question, "Would you marry a black woman?" the answer of all sensible advocates of negro equality has been that such matters as that were to be determined by each individual according to his taste and inclinations, and that they had no proper connection with the main issue. Miss Dickinson therefore has made a blunder, not only as an artist, but as a social and political reformer; and she has allowed her enthusiasm and her bias in favor of the extremest justice towards the black race to lead her beyond the bounds of discretion, and to put a weapon in the hands of the enemy.

We believe firmly in Poe's doctrine that in works of art the moral should be subordinate to the artistic idea; and, if introduced at all, that the moral purpose of a poem or novel should be only incidental, and deducible from the plot and incidents, and not override them. We candidly confess that polemical and religious novels are our especial aversion; they jar upon the mind, and leave an impression of a want of fitness, which makes it a cause for congratulation that so few of them ever obtain a permanent success. Mrs. Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin" was one of the exceptions which only prove the rule. This book was written at a time when it was necessary to arouse the people, not only of the United States, but of the world, to a realizing sense of all the horrors of slavery. And this object it accomplished effectually. But Mrs. Stowe is a woman of genius to begin with, and as a preparation for her work she collected a mass of facts which had the strongest bearing upon the subject she wished to illustrate. These she worked up into a story of thrilling interest, which is worthy of all the praise it received, without regard to the main object which the author had in view in writing it. "Uncle Tom's Cabin" is a remarkable book independently of its merits as a vehement and eloquent protest against the crime of slavery, and the author brought all the resources of her art to her aid, setting forth her views on the subject in the most emphatic manner. Miss Dickinson has none of the qualifications of Mrs. Stowe. She is a woman of talent, but the divine quality of genius has been denied her, or, at least, she has not yet made it apparent that she possesses it. Slavery has been annihilated, and forever, in spite of all that negro-haters can say or do; and earnestly as we may labor for the political equality of the black race, it is impossible to invest the present subjects of controversy with the same dramatic interest as that which naturally belonged to the slave system of the South as practiced before the strong arm of the loyal North struck the fetters from the limbs of the oppressed race. Miss Dickinson is, therefore, at a disadvantage both as to her natural qualifications and as to the subject which she has undertaken to make attractive by dressing it up in the guise of fiction, and it is impossible that "What Answer" will ever create the same sensation or do the same amount of good as "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

That Miss Dickinson's story will make many converts to her opinions about the "eternal fitness of things" we scarcely believe. Considered apart from the subject which the author wishes more particularly to set before her readers, the story under consideration is not one that would be likely to advance her very far on the road to fame; and if it was the work of an unknown writer, with its miscegenation ideas eliminated, it would scarcely excite more than a passing comment. There is some vigorous writing in it, and some good descriptions. Miss Dickinson, however, has shown no skill at all in drawing characters, and the personages introduced do not rise above the conventional style of the ordinary story-writer. The plot is vague and somewhat disjointed, and the style is, with occasional exceptions, extremely crude and school-girlish. To tell the truth, we expected something better and stronger than this from the pen of a woman of Miss Dickinson's experience and reputation, and to her query, "What is the answer?" we reply—flat and unprofitable in the extreme.

A BOOK ABOUT BOYS. By A. R. Hope. Published by Roberts Brothers, Boston. Philadelphia agents: Smith, English & Co.

The author of this pleasant little work is an English schoolmaster, and one who knows how to manage boys, we fancy, if he practices as well as he preaches. Mr. Hope understands and sympathizes with the strong as well as the weak points of boyish nature; and while his heart goes with all boys, he believes in thoroughly boyish boys, and has no special admiration for "young gentlemen," "mamma's darlings," "clever boys," or "good boys." A conservative in the true sense of the word, he does not consider the modern British boy either as a sort of demi-god to be held up as an object of universal admiration, or as a model of total depravity that can only be brought into subjection by a daily application of the birch-rod. Mr. Hope finds nothing objectionable in the rough-and-tumble sports which delight most boys, and he confesses that pure howling for howling's sake is music in his ears. He thinks that boys should be permitted to indulge, with as little restraint as possible, in the sort of pastimes and kind of reading that they most incline to, and that grown people, next to preventing boys from amusing themselves at all, can commit no greater mistake than to try and make them amuse themselves in the way of grown people. The subjects treated by Mr. Hope in the work under consideration are the amusements of boys; the troubles of boys; the friendships of boys; the religion and morality of boys; the philosophy of boys; the manners of boys; peculiar boys; the rulers of boys; books for boys; boys in books; boys at home and ragged boys. Mr. Hope expresses his opinions in plain language, and his ideas about education and training are worthy of the thoughtful consideration of parents, teachers, and others who have boys under their care. This book is one that boys will like to read, for it speaks of them as they are, and in a genial and sympathizing tone that they will be quick to appreciate.

LIFE IN THE OLD WORLD. By Frederika Bremer. Translated by Mary Howitt. In two volumes. Published by T. B. Peterson & Brothers.

This work is the journal of a tour through Europe made by Miss Bremer in 1856 and 1857. She travelled over the usual route, and the scenes which she describes have been written about time and again, so that it is almost impossible that anything new can be said in regard to them. Miss Bremer's social disposition, her admiration for the works of nature and art, her keen powers of observation, and her graceful style of narrative, make the present volumes not the least interesting of the many books of European travel that have been given to the world. Mary Howitt, who enjoyed the personal friendship of the authoress, has well performed her task as translator, and the work will be read with pleasure by the many admirers of Miss Bremer's genius.

—From T. B. Peterson & Brothers we have received "The Lives of Grant and Colfax," campaign edition. This work gives the principal events in the histories of the Republican candidates for President and Vice-President in a popular form, and it is illustrated with portraits and a number of engravings of battles and incidents in which General Grant figured.

—The "Philadelphia Medical Directory," edited by John H. Packard, M. D., gives a list of the medical associations, medical schools, hospitals, dispensaries, charitable institutions, etc., of Philadelphia, and a full directory of physicians, dentists, nurses, and other medical practitioners.

—Mr. Walter Wells, Superintendent of Hydrographic Publication, Portland, Maine, sends us a report on the water power of Maine, in which detailed information is given respecting localities, characteristics, improvements, ownership, and other features of over two thousand different water powers. Manufacturers and employers of mechanical power, and public libraries, can obtain copies of the report, free of charge, by applying to Mr. Wells.

—J. P. Skelly & Co., No. 21 S. Seventh street, send us "Hugh Wynford; or, the Cousin's Revenge." This is a story for boys, and the author's aim has been to combine entertainment with instruction and the inculcation of moral and religious principles.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Soldiers and Sailors' Convention.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—The following programme for the Soldiers and Sailors' National Convention, to be held in Philadelphia on October 1st and 2d, has just been determined on by the Soldiers and Sailors' National Republican Executive Committee:

Oct. 1st, at three P. M., reception of the delegations, by the Mayor, in Independence Square. At seven P. M., mass convention in Independence Square.

Oct. 2d, nine A. M., street parade. Seven P. M., mass meeting in front of the Union League House, and torchlight procession.

Customs Receipts.

The receipts for customs from September 14th to 19th inclusive were as follows: Boston $444,032; New York $2,840,423; Philadelphia $180,999; Baltimore $145,548; total $3,611,002.

The Surratt Case.

The Marshal of this District was busy this afternoon in paying off the witnesses summoned in the Surratt case. It is believed that no further steps will be taken to prosecute him, in view of the great expense to which the government has been put in his arrest and former trials.

The Cabinet.

The Evening Star says: "We have every reason to believe that the cause of the protracted session of the Cabinet yesterday was a discussion as to whether there was a session of Congress on the 21st inst.; the question being, that if there was a session, all the appointments made during the recess had terminated, and the offices were now vacant. The President held that he had not been notified of any session, and therefore did not recognize one."

A Wedding in High Life.

About eight o'clock this evening Robert T. Lincoln, Esq., the eldest son of the late President Lincoln, was united in the bonds of matrimony with Miss Mary Harlan, only daughter of Senator Harlan, of Iowa. The ceremony was performed at the residence of the bride's father, Bishop Simpson, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, officiating. Amongst those present were Secretary McCulloch, Secretary Welles, Senator Ramsey, Mrs. Abraham Lincoln, Senator Harlan and Mrs. Harlan. No cards of invitation were issued, and the party consisted of a few personal friends of the two families. Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln will leave to-morrow for the north, on a wedding tour.

Base Ball in Washington.

The Cincinnati Base Ball Club and the Nationals, of Washington, commenced playing a match game this afternoon. Five innings only were played, a rain storm interrupting further proceedings. The score stood, at the close of the fifth innings, Cincinnati 16, Nationals 10. The Cincinnati club play the Olympics to-morrow.

From Alabama.

MONTGOMERY, Sept. 24.—The Legislature to-day did nothing, and will probably take no action relating to an action for President until the return of the committee sent on to Washington to ask for troops. A large number of members are opposed to an election by the people, and will prevent it if they can.

The memorial adopted by the Legislature, and taken on by five Republicans, alleges that there is really no respect for the law in this State, that the local officers are prevented from discharging their duties by threats from the people.

A very large meeting was held in the city last night to take action about the said memorial, and resolutions were adopted protesting strongly against the memorial and the request for troops based thereon, asserting that there exists no occasion for such a measure; that the people of Alabama are all peaceful and law-abiding, and that they coincide in the sentiments expressed in General Lee's letter to General Rosecrans. They also protest against the introduction of United States troops into the State as a violation of the Constitution of the United States, and as an "unjust imputation upon our character and conduct." They declare further that the Legislature does not truly represent them; that it is extravagant, &c.

A copy of the resolutions is to be sent to the President.

From Kansas.

FORT WALLACE, Sept. 24.—A scout who left Colonel Forsyth's camp on the night of the 19th inst. came in to-day, and reports that the party had plenty of ammunition and were in good spirits. Their rations were all gone, and their only dependence was on horse and mule meat. Colonel Forsyth thought if absolutely necessary they could sustain themselves for six days longer.

The Indians were evidently sick of their bargain, and were it not for the condition of the wounded the party would come through to Fort Wallace.

They were confident of whipping the enemy if attacked again.

The Indians lost twenty-five killed and a large number wounded, and much stock disabled. They removed the most of their dead from the field after night, though some were too close to our men for them to venture after the bodies with safety.

It was confidently expected that Colonels Bankhead and Carpenter would reach Colonel Forsyth this morning.

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

PARIS, Sept. 24.—The French Government will immediately strengthen the posts on the Spanish frontier. It is reported that Queen Isabella has entered France. There is an unauthenticated rumor that Prim has been arrested.

The *Pays* says the Spanish army is loyal, and that the insurrection is confined to the province of Andalusia and a few seaports.

The following is an official announcement from Madrid:—

"Catalonia, Aragon, and Valencia are quiet."

The *Moniteur* has the following:—

The revolution in Spain makes no headway, and the people are indifferent or repulsive to the project. Active measures are being taken by the Government for the suppression of the rebellion. The insurgents in Andalusia are retiring before the advance of the royal troops.

PARIS, Sept. 24.—The reported rising in Calabria and Sicily is denied.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—Advices from Buenos Ayres announce that Sarmiento, the newly-elected President, has been duly installed.

PARIS, Sept. 24, evening.—The report that the Queen of Spain had crossed the frontier into France was premature. She still remains at San Sebastian, but it is rumored that she will soon leave for Pau, in the Department of the Lower Pyrenees.

The French authorities have arrested a number of refugees who had crossed the frontiers.

It is reported that Manuel Gasset, Captain General of Valencia, was seized by a mob and killed, and that his body was dragged through the streets.

Official dispatches from Madrid make the following statements:

The insurrection has been suppressed in Grenada. A battle was fought lasting two hours, and resulting in the defeat of the rebels.

The disloyal movement is confined to the province of Santander and the cities of Malaga and Seville.

Letters from Cadiz say the citizens there have taken no part in the rebellion, and business is not interrupted.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—The Madrid Gazette says that Navaliches had arrived on the north side of the Sierra Morena with two regiments of cavalry, eight battalions of infantry and four batteries. The revolutionary General Serrano was marching with a large force on Cordova to give battle to the royal troops. Great excitement prevailed in Madrid, and it was believed that the success of the revolutionists was certain. Queen Isabella has signified her willingness to abdicate if the revolutionists will accept the young Prince of Asturias as the King, she to act as regent until he attains his majority. The revolutionists, however, have refused any compromise, and demand the expulsion of the Bourbons and the establishment of a constituent assembly and a provisional government.

LONDON, Sept. 24, evening.—The following is the latest news received from Spain:

The government at Madrid has declared all Spain in a state of seige.

General Isnader, who was sent out with a detachment of royal troops against the province of Santander, has joined the insurgents.

A desperate affray took place in Santander between the opposing parties, in which many persons were injured. The reports that Prim is marching directly on Madrid are reiterated. He is accompanied by General Serrano and the Duke de la Torre, and it is estimated that the force under his command is now 20,000 strong. The Duke de la Torre is said to be acting as Provisional President and civil head of the revolution. He has refused the offers of accommodation made by General Concha from Madrid.

The Spanish ships-of-war in the port of San Sebastian have declared against the Queen and joined the rebel fleet.

The revolutionary leaders have issued a decree declaring that any officer who orders an attack on the people, or patriot soldiers, shall be adjudged a traitor to his country.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—Minister Johnson visited the Leeds exhibition yesterday. In reply to an address of the exhibition committee, he reiterated his previous assurances of the maintenance of good will between England and America. He also paid an eloquent tribute of praise to the British army, and highly eulogized Lord Napier, of Magdala, whose name, he said, was a household word in America, for his courage and humanity in the Abyssinian war.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—The races at New Market to-day were fairly attended. The Triennial Produce stakes were won by Merry's colt, by Stockwell; Martinique second, Parsetta third. Seven horses ran. The Rutland stakes for two year olds were won by colt Lincoln; Stambole second, Lady Dar third. Six horses ran.

Financial and Commercial.

LONDON, Sept. 24—Evening.—The specie in the Bank of England has increased £189,000 since the last report. Consols for money 94⅛a94¼, and for account, 94⅜. Illinois Central, 93; Atlantic and Great Western, 39; Erie, 33⅜.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 24.—5-20s, 75⅞.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 24—Evening.—Cotton dull: the sales to-day were 10,000 bales. Breadstuffs dull. Spirits of Petroleum irregular.

LONDON, Sept. 24—Evening.—Sugar quiet. Whale Oil, £37 10s.

ANTWERP, Sept. 24—Evening.—Petroleum closed at 50f.

From New York.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—At a meeting of the Labor Congress, to-day, the following officers were elected:

President, W. H. Sylvis; Vice Presidents, C. H. Lucker, A. T. Davis; Secretary, John Vincent; Treasurer, A. W. Phelps.

The female members voted the same as others.

The new constitution was discussed.

The New York delegates to the National Labor Congress passed resolutions to appoint an executive committee of one from each Congressional District to form a working-men's party, with a view of securing the election of men favorable to the eight hour movement.

The internal revenue bribery case was continued to-day. Mr. McHenry was examined, and testified to seeing one Lobe give Mr. Rollins a roll, supposed to contain bills, in May last. The case will be continued to-morrow. Messrs. Courtney and Fullerton appeared for the government. Mr. Binckley was present at the hearing.

The Chamber of Commerce has called a meeting to initiate measures for the relief of the sufferers by the South American disaster.

A prayer meeting was held at Allen's to-day, and one at Kit Burns', the latter of which concluded with a rat fight. It is said Burns' meeting was the best attended, probably in anticipation of the sport to follow.

It is believed here that the steamer Dumbarton, reported a few days since as leaving this port on a slaving cruise, was really laden with warlike stores for the Spanish revolutionists.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—An unknown man threw himself under the wheels of a passing train on the New Jersey Railroad, near Newark, and was instantly killed.

The steamship Weser to-day takes out $11,500 in specie.

BROOKLYN, Sept. 24.—Booth's carpenter shop, White's factory, the parsonage of the Rev. Mr. Rendthaler, Garibaldi Hall, and the Moravian church on Myrtle avenue and Jay street, Brooklyn, were burned to-day. The total loss is $28,000.

From Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 24.—The weather to-day was unfavorable for the Republican demonstration here. A drenching rain storm continued to fall during the entire time allotted for the moving of the procession, which, however, was nearly two hours in passing a given point. Many buildings were decorated with flags, banners, mottoes, &c. Business was partially suspended, and the streets were thronged with spectators. The procession, after marching over the entire route, disbanded without holding a meeting. The speeches which were to have been made were postponed.

From Rhode Island.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 24.—Two sisters, Mrs. Healy and Mrs. Sullivan, were fatally hurt to-day, at Waterford, on the Providence and Worcester Railroad. They attempted to get upon a moving train, and both fell under the wheels. One had both legs broken above the knees, and the other had a foot and arm crushed, and neither can survive. Both are said to have been under the influence of rum.

From Canada.

MONTREAL, Sept. 24.—The cricket match was reopened to-day. The All England eleven concluded their first innings, making a total score of 310 against 28 for the twenty-two of Canada. The match continues to-morrow.

WINDSOR, Canada, Sept. 24.—An attempt was made last night to break into the safe of Strong & Noble's banking house. The outer case was cut away with a pickaxe by the thieves, but they were unable to penetrate the walls of the money vault. There were $20,000 in the safe at the time.

TORONTO, Sept. 24.—A writ of habeas corpus was granted by Chief Justice Draper, directing the jailor of the county jail at Essex to bring up Frank Reno and Charles Anderson, who were committed to Windsor jail for extradition, on a charge of shooting at Americus Wheldon with intent to kill, at Mansfield, Indiana. The discharge was sought on the ground that shooting with intent to kill does not come under the Ashburton treaty.

The Ritualistic Persecution.

PROVIDENCE, Sept. 24.—In the trial of Rev. Mr. Hubbard to day, Mr. Thurston, the counsel for the defendant, closed a very lengthy and able argument. Rev. John Cotton Smith, for the same side, commenced his argument, which was not closed at the time of adjournment.

Judge Bradley closes the case probably to-morrow, when the verdict will be rendered. There is no excitement, and but few persons are present.

From St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 24.—A letter from Fort Dodge, Kansas, dated September 19th, to the Leavenworth Conservative says:

"General Sully has driven the Indians he was in pursuit of far south, and beyond the borders of Texas. He has had several fights, whipping them badly, killing and wounding seventy. The loss of the troops has been slight."

From Boston.

BOSTON, Sept. 24.—The Executive Committee having the matter in charge have issued an address to the soldiers and sailors of Massachusetts, calling for a strong delegation to attend the Philadelphia Convention. Arrangements for reduced transportation and for subsistence are being perfected.

From Connecticut.

HARTFORD, Sept. 24.—L. D. Porter, of East Berlin, has been swindling merchants in this city, by means of forged acceptances, to the amount of $16,000. Parties in Meriden and Middletown are also sufferers. Porter has left for parts unknown, with some $30,000 gained by his forgeries.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, Sept. 24.—Captain Schulz, an ex-officer in the Federal army, blew out his brains to-day, in the garden of a citizen from whose employ he had been discharged. He leaves a family in New York city.

From Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, Sept. 24.—A Frenchman was found dead this morning in the market house. He had laid down on one of the benches and shot himself through the heart with a pistol.

From Massachusetts.

SPRINGFIELD, Sept. 24.—George Wm. Curtis delivered the annual address before the Franklin County Agricultural Society at Greenfield to-day.

From Georgia.

AUGUSTA, Sept. 24.—Alexander H. Stephens arrived here this evening.

CARPETINGS.

FALL OPENING.

CARPETINGS.

ELEGANT WILTONS,
VELVETS,
BRUSSELS,
TAPESTRIES,
3-PLYS AND INGRAINS,
PARLOR, HALL, AND STAIRS TO MATCH,

LEEDOM & SHAW,
No. 910 ARCH STREET,
9 16 wfm2m (Between Ninth and Tenth Streets.

1868. FALL. 1868.

"GLEN ECHO MILLS."

M'CALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN
MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF
CARPETINGS.
Wholesale and Retail Warehouse,
No. 509 CHESNUT STREET,
9 8 wfm3m Opposite Independence Hall.

PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS, Office No. 104 S. FIFTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 24, 1868.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways until 12 o'clock A. M., on MONDAY, 28th inst., for the construction of the following Sewers of *three feet* diameter, viz:—

On Nineteenth street, from Berks to Norris street.
On Twentieth street, from Berks to Norris street.
On Coates street, from Twelfth to Broad street.
On Thirteenth street, from Arch to Cherry street, and on Cherry street, from Thirteenth to Jacoby street.
On Eighteenth street, from Girard avenue to the north curb line of Stiles street. Provided the property owners pay all deficiencies over and above the assessment of bills and allowance under ordinance by the city.

Also the following Sewers of two and a half feet diameter:—On Taskar street from Fifth to Sixth street.
On Walnut street from Eighteenth to Nineteenth street.
On Melon street from Eleventh to Twelfth street.
On Fourth street from Diamond street, 100 feet south of Susquehanna avenue.
On Hutchinson street, between Girard avenue and Thompson street.
On Seventh street from 230 feet north of Oxford street to Columbia avenue.
On Chesnut street from Thirty-ninth to Fortieth street.

With such iron or stone inlets and man-holes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor. The understanding to be that the sewers herein advertised must be completed on or before the first day of December, 1868, and that the Contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said sewer to the amount of one dollar and twenty-five cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the street as so much cash paid; the balance, as limited by Ordinance to be paid by the City. And the Contractor will be required to keep the street and sewer in good order for three years after the sewer is finished.

When the street is occupied by a City Passenger Railroad track the sewer shall be constructed alongside of said track in such manner as not to obstruct or interfere with the safe passage of the cars thereon; and no claim for remuneration shall be paid the Contractor by the Company using said track, as specified in Act of Assembly, approved May 8, 1866.

All bidders are invited to be present at the time and place of opening the said Proposals. Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a Bond has been filed in the Law Department as directed by Ordinance of May 25, 1860. If the lowest bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded, he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next highest bid: and this Department reserves the right to reject all bids not deemed satisfactory. Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to.

MAHLON H. DICKINSON,
9 24 3t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL.
PHILADELPHIA, January 28, 1868.
The attending Managers are:—
S. Morris Wain, No. 128 South Delaware avenue.
Adolph E. Borie, No. 153 Dock street.
Attending Physician—Dr. J. M. Da Costa, No. 1008 Spruce street.
Attending Surgeons—Dr. Addinell Hewson, No. 135 South Fifteenth street; Dr. D. Hayes Agnew, No. 16 North Eleventh street.
The Physicians and Surgeons attend at the Hospital every day (Sundays excepted), to receive application for admission.
Persons seriously injured by accident are always admitted if brought to the Hospital immediately thereafter. 227

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

TILLINGHAST & HILT'S
INSURANCE ROOMS,

JOS. TILLINGHAST. DAVID B. HILT.

TILLINGHAST & HILT INSURANCE AGENTS 409 WALNUT ST. PHILADA.

No. 409 WALNUT St.

AGENTS AND ATTORNEYS FOR:

Home Fire Insurance Company, NEW HAVEN, CONN.
Springfield Fire and Marine Ins. Co., SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
Yonkers and New York Insurance Co., NEW YORK
Peoples' Fire Insurance Company, WORCESTER, MASS.
Atlantic Fire and Marine Insurance Co., PROVIDENCE, R. I.
Guardian Fire Insurance Company, NEW YORK
Lumberman's Fire Insurance Co., CHICAGO, ILL

Insurance effected at LOWEST RATES.
All losses promptly and liberally adjusted at their
Office, No. 409 WALNUT Street,
5 9⅞ PHILADELPHIA.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, Southeast corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight, to all parts of the World.
INLAND INSURANCES
On Goods, by river, canal, lake, and land carriages to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1867.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10-40s	$201,000·00
120,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 1881	134,400·00
50,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan Treasury Notes	52,562·50
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	210,070·00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	125,625·00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,000·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	19,800·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,375·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guaranteed)	20,000·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loans	18,000·00
7000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4270·00
5,000	300 shares stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000·00
7,500	150 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	7,800·00
5,000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,000·00
20,000	80 Shares Stock Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	15,000·00
201,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Property	201,900·00
$1,101,400 par.	Market value. Cost, $1089,679 26.	$1,102,802·50
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills Receivable for Insurance made	219,135·67
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued interest and other debts due the Company	43,384·36
	Stock and Scrip of sundry Insurance and other Companies $5076·00; estimated value	3,017·00
	Cash in Bank $103 017·10; Cash in Drawer 298·52	103,315·62
		$1,507,605·15

DIRECTORS.
Thomas C. Hand, John C. Davis, Edmund A. Souder, Joseph H. Seal, Theophilus Paulding, Hugh Craig, Edward Darlington, John R. Penrose, H. Jones Brooke, Henry Sloan, George G. Leiper, William G. Boulton, Edward Lafourcade, Jacob Riegel,
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THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 12 30

1829---CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE:
Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT STREET.

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1868,
$2,603,740·09.

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,018,893·89
PREMIUMS	1,184,846·20

UNSETTLED CLAIMS. $33,693·22 INCOME FOR 1868 $350,000·00.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.
Charles N. Bancker, Tobias Wagner, Samuel Grant, George W. Richards, Isaac Lea,
George Fales, Alfred Fitler, Francis W. Lewis, M. D., Thomas Sparks, William S. Grant.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem.

Except at Lexington, Kentucky, this Company has no Agencies West of Pittsburg. 2 12⅞

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE,
on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

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David Lewis, Benjamin Etting, Thomas H. Powers, A. R. McHenry, Edmund Castillon, Samuel Wilcox, Lewis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 128⅞

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.
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John Devereux, Thomas Smith, Henry Lewis, J. Gillingham Fell,

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30⅞

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA,
No. 232 WALNUT STREET, PHILADA.
INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Marine, Inland, and Fire Insurance.
ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1868, - $2,001,266·72.
$20,000,000 Losses Paid in Cash Since its Organization.

DIRECTORS.
Arthur G. Coffin, Samuel W. Jones, John A. Brown, Charles Taylor, Ambrose White, William Welsh, Richard D. Wood, S. Morris Wain, John Mason,
George L. Harrison, Francis R. Cope, Edward H. Trotter, Edward S. Clarke, T. Charlton Henry, Alfred D. Jessup, John P. White, Louis C. Madeira.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 25⅞

STRICTLY MUTUAL.

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST CO.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.
Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.
Good risks of any class accepted.
Policies issued upon approved plans, at the lowest rates.
President, SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY.
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH.
Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.
The advantages offered by this Company are not excelled. 7 27⅞

LONDON
IMPERIAL
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.

LOCAL DIRECTORS:
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E. S. JAFFRAY, of E. S. Jaffray & Co.
RICHARD IRVIN, of Richard Irvin & Co.
DAVID SALOMON, No. 11 W. Thirty-eighth st.
J. BOORMAN JOHNSON, of J. J. Johnson & Co.
JAMES STUART, of J. J. Stuart & Co.
E. W. CROWELL,
Resident Manager, No. 40 PINE Street, N. Y.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
8 22 1m No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philada.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

$16,000 in Money, valuable Books and Papers perfectly preserved through the fire of July 20, 1868, at Dove's Depot, South Carolina, in one of MARVIN'S SAFES, owned by
DE LORME & DOVE.

50,000 feet of Lumber destroyed in our Planing Mill in Brooklyn, May 15, 1868. All our Money, Papers, and Books, saved in excellent order in a MARVIN'S SAFE, Alum and Dry Plaster.
SHEARMAN BROS.

Both of the above were VERY SEVERE TESTS.

A PERFECT SAFE.
MARVIN'S
CHROME IRON SPHERICAL
BURGLAR SAFE
Cannot be Sledged!
Cannot be Wedged!
Cannot be Drilled!

CALL AND SEE THEM, OR SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR.

MARVIN & CO.,
PRINCIPAL WAREHOUSES, } 721 CHESTNUT ST., (Masonic Hall), Phila.,
265 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
108 BANK STREET, CLEVELAND, O.,
And for sale by our Agents in the principal cities throughout the United States. 8 31 mwf3m

MARQUETTE!
MARQUETTE!

Another letter from the great fire at Marquette, HERRING'S SAFES preserve their contents where Safes of other makers fail!

MARQUETTE, Michigan, July 20, 1868.
Messrs. Herring & Co.
GENTLEMEN:—On the 11th ult., the entire business portion of our town was destroyed by fire. Our safe, which was one of your manufacture, was subject to an intense heat, but proved itself adequate to the severe test. It *lay in the ruins fourteen days*, and when taken out from its appearance (the outside covering being burned through in many places), and in view of the fact that several other safes previously taken out were entirely destroyed, it was a great surprise to us to find the contents legible and in good condition.
Several orders for new safes have already been sent you, which is the best proof of this most satisfactory test, and of the confidence of this community in your safes. Respectfully yours,
WILLKINSON & SMITH.

HERRING'S PATENT BANKERS' CHAMPION SAFES, made of wrought iron and steel, and the Patent Franklinite, or "Spiegel Eisen," the best resistant to burglars' drills or cutting instruments ever manufactured.
DWELLING-HOUSE SAFES, for silver plate, valuable papers, ladies' jewelry, etc. etc., both plain and in imitation of handsome pieces of furniture.
HERRING'S PATENT SAFES, the Champion Safe for the past TWENTY-SEVEN YEARS; the victor at the WORLD'S FAIR, London; the WORLD'S FAIR, New York; the EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE, Paris, and WINNER OF THE WAGER OF 30,000 FRANCS at the recent international contest in Paris, are made and sold only by the undersigned and our authorized agents.

FARREL, HERRING & CO., PHILADELPHIA.
HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, New York.
HERRING & CO., Chicago.
HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN,
9 2wfm3mrp New Orleans.

C. L. MAISER,
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,
3 5⅞ No. 434 RACE Street.

CARRIAGES.

GARDNER & FLEMING,
CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
No. 214 SOUTH FIFTH STREET,
BELOW WALNUT.
An assortment of NEW AND SECOND-HAND CARRIAGES always on hand at REASONABLE PRICES. 16 fmw6m

COAL.

B. MIDDLETON & CO., DEALERS IN HARLEIGH LEHIGH and EAGLE VEIN COAL. Kept dry under cover. Prepared expressly for family use. Yard, No. 1225 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office No. 514 WALNUT Street.

Art Items.

—The Malkarter or Artists' Club, of Dusseldorf, founded by the late Emanuel Leutze, omitted its annual festival this year on account of his death, the news of which was received only two days before the festival was to have taken place, and after all the arrangements had been made. The black flag was run up, and the club went into mourning for eight days. The journals of Dusseldorf and other German cities speak of the death of the artist with regret, in long biographical and obituary notices.

—Mr. Constant Meyer is painting a large figure composition of a Sunday School room. The figures are life-size, and the artist has endeavored to treat the subject in a simple but impressive style. A lady dressed in black, and with an expression of gentle sadness on her countenance, is teaching a little girl of humble appearance, while in the background other figures are seen.

—Mr. Victor Nehlig has nearly completed a large picture of St. Paul preaching before Agrippa. The composition is of a classical treatment, according well with the subject. Romans of stately guise, some beautiful woman among them, are seated on the tribunal. Draped sages are by, ready with counsel. Several Roman soldiers are included in the composition, armed with the peculiar weapons of the period. The preacher, with the imaginary aureole beaming around his head, stands in an impressive attitude before the tribunal. Throughout the picture there is a great deal of rich and contrastive color, as well as of the vigorous academic drawing of the French school.

—It is said that when Ruskin first saw Church's "Niagara," he pointed out an effect of light upon water which he declared he had often seen in nature, especially among the Swiss waterfalls, but never before on canvas: and so perfect is the optical illusion of the Iris in the same picture that the critical author of the "Modern Painters" went to the window and examined the glass, evidently attributing the prismatic bow to the refraction of the sun.

—The design for the Lincoln Monument by Larkin G. Meade, Jr., which has been adopted by the Committee, though not as elaborately ornamented as some others presented, is in exquisite taste. The die is 70 feet high, and the total height is 100 feet. The foundation and sub-base are of granite, and the artist proposes the architectural work to be of Raverceoni marble, and the statues of bronze. The obelisk is surmounted by the eagle and globe. At the base a pedestal is projected in front, on which is a colossal statue of Lincoln. On a plane below, at the four cardinal points, are four pedestals, on which are groups representing the infantry, cavalry, artillery, and marine arms of the service. Encircling these pedestals are tablets, on which are written the names of all the States. These tablets are linked together, and the whole work indicates that through the wise counsels of the President and the endurance of the soldiers and sailors, the Union has been preserved and perpetuated. On the four sides of the base are tablets for inscriptions. That in front and under the statue bears the name in full—Abraham Lincoln. The sub-base is reached by stairs from the corners of the base, and under the base is the crypt for the remains. The door of the crypt is also the entrance to the passage and stairway, which ascends the monument inside. Miss Hosmer's design was an emblematical temple, representing the two grant phases of the war—emancipation and the preservation of the Union. Mr. H. G. Volk's plan provided a receptacle for relics and mementoes connected with the career of Mr. Lincoln; the monument to be surmounted by five groups of statuary. Mr. Merrill's was a classic temple. Mr. Leonard W. Volk offered two mausoleum designs. The contract with Mr. Meade was executed on Saturday. It provides for the erection of a monument at Oak Ridge Cemetery, near this city, all the exterior portion to be of granite, and all to be of the most durable material, the sculpture to be of bronze; the foundation to be completed during the summer and autumn of 1869, and all the architecture on or about the 1st day of January, 1873, and all the sculpture, or any part of it, to be added within four years after. The detailed specifications and working plans are to be furnished on or before the 1st day of February next, and the final contract is to be executed immediately thereafter, Mr. Meade giving ample security for the fulfilment of said contract. Mr. Meade to receive $2000 for the architecture and sculpture. The contract provides for the building of a crypt suitable and sufficient to contain the remains of Mr. Lincoln, and for a family tomb.

—Gignoux has nearly completed a Long Island scene, an autumnal effect. There is an open bit of water and lowland in front, flanked on each side by a few trees, whose foliage shows the brightest autumnal colors; they make a sort of framework for the retreating landscape in the background, which is lit up by the warm rays of the sun rising behind a bank of clouds, the little fleecy clouds above showing a rich purple on one side and light and yellowish hues on the other. Hills are in the distance, and a forest in the middle ground, left partly in shadow. The design of the artist has been to show the Indian summer warmth of atmosphere and of color.

—William De Haas has sketched mountain and pastoral scenes during the summer in the Susquehanna valley. Among his sketches of mountain scenery peculiar to the region, and of striking character, he exhibits a beautiful drawing of "A Dell Among the Hills," shaded by luxuriant forest trees and towering rocks. A subject possessing greater breadth and power is a sketch of "The Buffalo Range," shown under the effect of a passing shower. Mr. De Haas has now upon the easel an example entitled "Sunset on the Susquehanna." In it the sun is pictured just sinking behind the mountain which rises abruptly in the distance, and its flashing rays light up the landscape with dazzling brilliancy. The surface of the river in the middle distance catches and reflects the gorgeous color of the heavens, and sends it back with unabated power. In the foreground is a tangled mass of shrubbery springing up from a carpet of ferns and wild grasses, over which is thrown the lengthened shadows of the maple, beech, birch, and the staid sumach, with its cones of scarlet blossoms.

—At Goupil's Gallery, New York, there is now on exhibition a new picture, painted in Switzerland, by Church. This is the most recent work of this artist. It is a composition from Mr. Church's tropical sketches, and gives the effect of a sunset behind a low bank of clouds over a lake, which is surrounded by low hills on each side, with mountains in the distance. There is, also, a new and smaller picture by Bierstadt, which represents a castle on the Rhine looming up against the sky, in which the light of the setting sun is struggling with floating clouds. The high hills on the opposite side are lit up, while the open declivity in front of the castle is left in twilight shadow.

—Mr. James M. Hart is finishing his picture of "Shower and Sunshine," which was begun early last summer. Rainy-looking clouds cover the right, on the edge of which a bit of rainbow suggests the coming sunshine, while on the left the sky is clear, save a few light clouds. On a road which comes from the woods on the right into the foreground a farmer is driving a double yoke of cattle, attached to a wagon, and loose cattle are driven behind. The road is filled with little pools of water from the recent shower. On the left is a field of ripe grain, behind which a stream is just disclosed among the trees. In the distance are mountains, and houses, and a church among the trees in the middle ground.

—Mr. Landt Thompson has been engaged all summer on his statues of Mr. Bryant and General Sedgwick. He has in his studio the bronze plate on which is the inscription for the West Point monument to the latter. It is simple and expressive:—

"Major-General John Sedgwick, U. S. Volunteers, Colonel 4th Cavalry, U. S. Army. Born Sept. 13, 1813. Killed in battle at Spottsylvania, Virginia, May 9, 1864, while in command of the 6th Corps, Army of the Potomac. The 6th Army Corps, in loving admiration of its Commander, dedicates this statue to his memory."

The statue will be publicly dedicated at West Point on the 15th of October.

—A man in Connecticut, whose name appeared by mistake as one of the Vice-Presidents at a Democratic meeting, and who published an indignant card stating that he "had not descended so low in the scale of fallen humanity," was arrested the other night as drunk and disorderly, and slept in the lockup.

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NEW FALL STYLES.

LA PANIER, and all other desirable styles and sizes of our
CELEBRATED CHAMPION SKIRTS,
for ladies, misses, and children, constantly on hand and made to order. Largest assortment in the city and specially adapted for first-class trade.

CORSETS! CORSETS! CORSETS!

Retailing at very low prices. Our assortment is complete, embracing Thompson's Glove Fitting, in all grades, from $2·25 to $5·50; Beckel's Superior French Woven Corsets, from $1·10 to $5·50; superior Whalebone hand-made Corsets, from 81 cents to $3·20, in shields and circular gore; Madame Foy's Corset Skirt Supporters, at $1·20.

Also, Mrs. Moody's Patent Self-Adjusting Abdominal Corsets; which every lady should examine.

Corset Clasps, 6 cents a pair.

Wholesale and Retail Manufactory and Salesroom, No. 628 ARCH Street.

9 2 3m WM. T. HOPKINS.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.

OFFICE OF U. S. ORDNANCE AGENCY,
Cor. HOUSTON & GREENE Sts. (entrance on Greene),
NEW YORK CITY, Sept. 24, 1868. (P. O. Box 1811.)

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until SATURDAY, October 24, 1868, at 12 M., for the purchasing of condemned cannon, shot, shell, scrap, wrought and cast iron, brass, and other ordnance stores, located at the following points on the Atlantic coast, to wit:—Fort Hamilton and Redoubt, Forts Wadsworth, Lafayette, Columbus, and Schuyler, and Castle Williams, in New York Harbors Fort Trumbull, New London Harbor, Conn.; Fort Adams and Walcott, Newport Harbor, R. I.; Fort Constitution, Portsmouth Harbor, N. H.; Fort Knox, Bucksport, and Forts Preble and Scammel, Portland Harbor, Me.; Forts Pickens and Barrancas, Pensacola Harbor, Fla.; Mobile; and Forts Gaines and Morgan, Mobile Harbor, Ala.

This sale contemplates the disposition of 79 cannon in New York Harbor, estimated as weighing 487,033 pounds; 28 cannon in Portland Harbor, estimated as weighing 108,500 pounds; 42 cannon in Newport Harbor, estimated as weighing 269,500 pounds 19 cannon in New London Harbor, estimated as weighing 86,645 pounds; 119 cannon in Pensacola Harbor, estimated as weighing 811,687 pounds; 29 cannon in Mobile Harbor, estimated as weighing 169 400 pounds; 20 cannon in Portsmouth Harbor, N. H., estimated as weighing 169,964 pounds.

Also smaller lots at Fort Niagara, Youngstown, N. Y.; Fort Ontario, Oswego, N. Y., and Sackett's Harbor, N. Y.

The condemned shot and shell, amounting in the aggregate to 1,196,454 pounds, are in quantity at each of the above-mentioned forts; also, scrap wrought iron, amounting in the aggregate to 468,381 pounds. Full and complete catalogues of the property offered can be had on application to this office, the Ordnance Office at Washington, and to the commanding officer of the different forts. Terms cash: ten per cent. on the day of sale, and the remainder when the property is delivered. Thirty days will be allowed for the removal of heavy ordnance; all other stores will be required to be removed within ten days from close of sale.

The Ordnance Department reserves the right to reject all bids not deemed satisfactory. Prior to the acceptance of any bid, it will have to be approved by the War Department.

Bidders will state explicitly the fort or forts where they will accept stores, and the number and kinds they propose to purchase.

Deliveries will only be made at the forts.

Proposals will be addressed to Brevet-Colonel S. Crispin, Major of Ordnance, U. S. A., indorsed "Proposals for purchasing condemned ordnance and ordnance stores."

S. CRISPIN,
Brevet-Colonel, U. S. A.
9 24 4w Major of Ordnance.

SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES, and other articles, at St. Louis Arsenal, St. Louis, Mo. Will be offered for sale, at public auction, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., October 5, 1868, a large quantity of Condemned Ordnance Stores, and other articles, consisting of

Iron cannon, artillery carriages, and cannon balls, artillery implements and equipments.
Carbines, muskets, rifles, pistols, shot guns, swords, and sabres.
Infantry and cavalry accoutrements.
Horse equipments, consisting of saddles, bridles, halters, etc.
Artillery harness and parts of harness.
Leather, brass, copper, and iron scrap.
Cannon, mortar, musket, and rifle powder, and miscellaneous articles.

An opportunity will be offered by this sale for towns and other associations, or individuals, to purchase guns and carriages which may be used for salute purposes.

A catalogue of the articles to be sold will be furnished upon application at this Arsenal, or at the Ordnance Office, Washington, D. C.

Terms cash; ten per cent. on the day of the sale and the remainder when the property is delivered.

Thirty days will be allowed for the removal of heavy ordnance. All other stores will be required to be removed within ten days from close of sale.

Packing boxes to be paid for at the stated price, to be determined by the commanding officer.

The officer making the sale reserves the right to bid in and suspend the sale whenever the bidding does not come up to the limit that may be fixed by proper authority on some of the articles, or whenever the interests of the United States, in his opinion, may be subserved by so doing.

F. D. CALLENDER,
Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. A.,
Lieut. Col. of Ordnance, commanding Arsenal.
St. Louis Arsenal, Mo., Aug. 29, 1868. 9 9 21t

PUBLIC SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDnance and Ordnance Stores.

A large amount of condemned Ordnance and Ordnance Stores will be offered for sale, at Public Auction, at the Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of October, 1868, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The following list comprises some of the principal articles to be sold viz.:—

26 iron guns, various calibres.
3400 pounds shot, shell, etc.
820 field carriages.
205 lots of artillery harness.
698 carbines, various models.
3273 muskets and rifles, various models.
235 revolvers, various models.
40,000 lots of infantry accoutrements.
2000 McClellan saddles.
3000 curb bridles.
6000 watering bridles.

Persons wishing complete lists of the stores to be sold can obtain them by application to the Chief of Ordnance, at Washington, D. C., of Brevet Colonel Crispin, United States Army Purchasing Officer, corner of Houston and Green streets, New York city, or by direct application to this Arsenal.

T. J. RODMAN,
Lieutenant-Colonel Ordnance, and
Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. A. Commanding
Rock Island Arsenal, Sept. 4. 1868 [9 8 5w

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C

H. S. K. C.
Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves.
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EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES.
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SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
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PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
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NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE. This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometric condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.

Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.

CHARLES WILLIAMS,
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A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.

N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 510}

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CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14}

COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brands.
Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck Also Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to several feet wide; Pauling, Belting, Sail Twine, etc
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The Chinese Government having (through the Hon. Anson Burlingame) conceded to this Company the privilege of connecting the great seaports of the Empire by submarine electric telegraph cable, we propose commencing operations in China, and laying down a line of 900 miles at once, between the following ports, viz:—

	Population.
Canton	1,000,000
Macon	60,000
Hong Kong	250,000
Swatow	200 000
Amoy	250,000
Foo-Chow	1,250,000
Wan-Chu	300,000
Ningpo	400,000
Hang-Chean	1,200,000
Shanghai	1,000,000
Total	5,910,000

These ports have a foreign commerce of $900,000,000 and an enormous domestic trade, besides which we have the immense internal commerce of the Empire, radiating from these points, through its canals and navigable rivers

The cable being laid, this company propose erecting land lines and establishing a speedy and trustworthy means of communication, which must command there, as everywhere else, the communications of the Government, of business, and of social life, especially in China. She has no postal system, and her only means now of communicating information is by courier on land, and by steamers on water.

The Western World knows that China is a very large country, in the main densely peopled; but few yet realize that she contains more than a third of the human race. The latest returns made to her central authorities for taxing purposes, by the local magistrates, make her population *Four Hundred and Fourteen Millions*, and this is more likely to be under than over the actual aggregate. Nearly all of these who are over ten years old not only can, but do read and write. Her civilization is peculiar, but her literature is as extensive as that of Europe. China is a land of teachers and traders; and the latter are exceedingly quick to avail themselves of every proffered facility for procuring early information. It is observed in California that the Chinese make great use of the telegraph, though it there transmits messages in English alone. To-day, great numbers of fleet steamers are owned by Chinese merchants, and used by them exclusively for the transmission of early intelligence. If the telegraph we propose, connecting all their great seaports, were now in existence, it is believed that its business would pay its cost within the first two years of its successful operation, and would steadily increase thereafter.

No enterprise commends itself as in a greater degree remunerative to capitalists, and to our whole people. It is of vast national importance commercially, politically, and evangelically.

Shares of this company to a limited number, may be obtained at $50 each. $10 payable down, $15 on the 1st of November, and $25 payable in monthly installments of $2·50 each, commencing December 1, 1868 on application to

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Rapidity and excellence of construction have been secured by a complete division of labor and by distributing the twenty thousand men employed along the line for long distances at once. It is now probable that the

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THE EARNINGS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD, from its Way or Local Business only during the year ending June 30, 1868, amounted to over

FOUR MILLION DOLLARS,

Which after paying all expenses was much more than sufficient to pay the interest upon its Bonds. These earnings are no indication of the vast through traffic that must follow the opening of the line to the Pacific, but they certainly prove that

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Upon such a property costing nearly three times their amount,

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A very important consideration in determining the value of these bonds is *the length of time they have to run.*

It is well known that a long bond always commands a much higher price than a short one. It is safe to assume that during the next thirty years, the rate of interest in the United States will decline as it has done in Europe, and we have a right to expect that such six per cent. securities as these will be held at as high a premium as those of this Government, which in 1857 were bought in at from 20 to 23 per cent. above par. The export demand alone may produce this result, and as the issue of a private corporation, they are beyond the reach of political action.

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AND IN NEW YORK
AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE,
No. 20 NASSAU Street.
AND BY
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, BANKERS,
No. 59 WALL Street,

And by the Company's advertised Agents throughout the United States.

Remittances should be made in drafts or other funds par in New York, and the Bonds will be sent free of charge by return express. Parties subscribing through local agents, will look to them for their safe delivery.

A PAMPHLET AND MAP FOR 1868 has just been published by the Company, giving fuller information than is possible in an advertisement, respecting the Progress of the Work, the Resources of the Country traversed by the Road, and Means for Construction and the Value of the Bonds, which will be sent free on application at the Company's offices, or to any of the advertised agents.

JOHN J. CISCO, TREASURER,
September 14, 1868. [5 1 fmwtf] New York.

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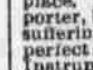
TRUSSES.



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The Union Pacific Railroad Co.,

AND

Central Pacific Railroad Co.

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And Accrued Interest from JULY 1, 1868.

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January and July.

The aggregate amount of these Bonds issued by the Company is $400,000, upon their works estimated to cost over $1,000,000.

From a careful examination of the uses which will be made of the water in the city and suburbs, it is estimated that the Company will be able to pay LARGE DIVIDENDS ON ITS STOCK.

ONLY A LIMITED AMOUNT OF THESE BONDS ARE FOR SALE AT THESE PRICES.

APPLY TO

GLENDINNING & DAVIS,

No. 48 South THIRD Street,

9 4 PHILADELPHIA.

NARR & LADNER,

No. 30 South THIRD Street,

DEALERS IN

GOLD,

STOCKS, and

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bills of Exchange and Letters of Credit sold on all parts of Europe.

UNION AND CENTRAL PACIFIC FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,

BOUGHT AND SOLD. 8 29 2m

BANKING HOUSE

OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

Nos. 112 and 114 South THIRD Street

PHILADELPHIA.

Dealers in all Government Securities.

Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New

A Liberal Difference allowed.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. 7 3 3m

We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office.

FINANCIAL.

DE HAVEN & BRO.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
At 102,
And Accrued Interest.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
At 103,
And Accrued Interest.
FOR SALE BY
DE HAVEN & BRO.,
No. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
6 25 PHILADELPHIA.

AUCTION SALES.

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS, ETC.
On Monday Morning,
September 28, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. [9 22 5t

LARGE SALE OF 2000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.
On Tuesday morning,
Sept. 29, at 10 o'clock, on 4 months' credit. [9 23 5t

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
On Thursday Morning.
Oct. 1, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. [9 25 5t

C. D. McCLEES & CO. AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street. 1 4}

SALE OF 1500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC.
On Monday morning,
September 28, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell by catalogue, for cash, 1500 cases Men's, Boys', and Youths' Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc.
Also, a desirable assortment of Women's, Misses', and Children's city-made goods. 9 21 3t

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

NEAT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, BRUSSELS CARPETS, ETC.
On Saturday Morning,
Sept. 26, at 10 o'clock, at No. 312 Marshall street, above Wood street, by catalogue, the entire parlor, dining-room, and chamber furniture china and glassware, feather beds, mattresses, blankets, bedding, Brussels and Ingrain carpets, kitchen utensils, etc.

Administrator's Sale.
COPPERSMITH'S STOCK AND TOOLS.
On Monday Morning,
28th instant, at 10 o'clock, at No. 491 North Third street, by order of administrator, will be sold the stock and tools of the late Anthony Hougler.
Also Jenny Lind Wagon and Single Harness. [9 25 2t
May be examined on the morning of sale at 8 o'clock.

ELEGANT FURNITURE, PIANO, MIRROR, FINE CARPETS, ETC.
On Monday Morning,
September 28, at 10 o'clock, at No. 123 North Thirteenth street, by catalogue, the entire furniture, comprising handsome walnut drawing-room furniture, covered with green plush; superior walnut library, hall and chamber furniture; oak dining-room furniture; fine China glass, oval pier mirror, rosewood piano made by Gale & Co.; handsome bookcases, china vases and ornaments, rich velvet and Brussels carpets, fine mattresses, high-case clock, kitchen utensils, refrigerator, etc 9 25 2t
The furniture was made to order by Vollmer.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, ETC.,
Sept. 29, at 12 o'clock, noon, will include
GREEN Street, No. 1604—Modern Residence.
VINE, No. 1027—Modern Residence.
THIRTEENTH, No. 656 (North)—Modern Residence.
FORTY-SECOND (South) No. 227—Modern Residence.
EIGHTH, No. 286 (South)—Valuable Business Stand.
FIFTH (North), Nos. 1617 and 1619—Carriage Factory.
LOMBARD, No. 2311—Modern Dwelling.
FRANKFORD ROAD, Nos. 2225, 2227, and 2229—Stores and Dwellings.
CARPENTER, No. 815—Frame Dwelling.
WISTAR, No. 1112—Genteel Dwelling.
LEIB, Nos. 1720, 1722, 1724, and 1726, 1728, 1730—Brick Dwellings.
EMERALD AND YORK, N. E. Corner—Lot and Ground-rent, $72.
BROWN N. E. of ANTHRACITE—Frame Dwellings.
ASHBURTON, No. 2806—Brick Dwelling.
HARE, Nos. 2404, 2406, and 2412—Brick Dwellings.
HARSWOOD, west of Twenty-second street—Lot of Ground
HUNTINGDON AND SEPVIVA—Lot.
58 shares National Bank of the Republic.
52 shares Western National Bank.
5 shares Academy of Music.
1 share Academy of Music, preferred.
12 shares Philadelphia Exchange.
5 shares North Pennsylvania Railroad.
5 shares Minehill and Schuylkill Haven Railroad
5 shares Lehigh Coal and N. R. R.
10 shares Philadelphia and Reading.
4 shares Horticultural Hall.
1 share Arch Street Theatre.
1 share Point Breeze Park.
$19,600 Steubenville and Indiana 6 per cent.
$3000 Lehigh Navigation Railroad Loan.
1 share Philadelphia Library.
73 shares McMillan Oil Company.
110 shares Central Transportation Company.
120 shares Cape May and Millville Railroad.
1600 shares West Bangor State Mining Company.
100 shares Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.
85 shares Delaware Division Canal.
Catalogues now ready. [9 25 3t

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.) No. 529 CHESNUT St., rear entrance from Minor.

Sale at No. 2124 Spring Garden street.
ELEGANT WALNUT DRAWING-ROOM AND CHAMBER FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, HANDSOME ENGLISH BRUSSELS CARPETS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning.
29th inst., at 10 o'clock, at No. 2124 Spring Garden street, by catalogue, the entire furniture, including elegant walnut and plush drawing-room suit; 2 handsome suits walnut chamber furniture; oak chamber set; 3 suits fine cottage furniture; fine toned rosewood piano-forte, nearly new; handsome English Brussels, Imperial, and Ingrain carpets; fine spring mattresses; blankets, china, kitchen utensils, etc.
May be seen early on morning of sale.

HANDSOME MODERN RESIDENCE.
Immediately previous to the sale of furniture will be sold the handsome modern three-story Brick Residence with three-story double Back Buildings and side yard, and lot of ground, situate on the south side of Spring Garden street, No. 2124, containing in front 25 feet, and in depth 115 feet. The house is built in the most superior and substantial manner, and has all the modern conveniences—gas, bath range, water-closets, etc. May be seen at any time. 9 23 5t

SPECIAL SALE OF STATIONERY, FANCY GOODS, ETC.
On Thursday Afternoon,
October 1, at 3 o'clock, at the auction rooms, by catalogue, a quantity of stationery, fancy goods, etc.
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.
Also, an invoice of photograph albums, of various sizes. [9 25 5t

Sale No. 529 Chesnut street.
LARGE SALE OF FINE OIL PAINTINGS,
On Friday Evening.
October 2 at 7½ o'clock, at the auction rooms (second story salesroom) by catalogue, a collection of fine oil paintings, neatly framed. Open for exhibition two days previous to sale. [9 25 6t

Sale at the Auction Rooms.
EXTRA FINE TRIPLE SILVER PLATED WARE.
On Saturday Morning.
October 3, at 11 o'clock, at the auction rooms, by catalogue, a very desirable assortment of fine triple silver-plated ware, including tea sets, coffee and tea urns, epergnes, ice-water pitchers, tea trays, salvers, dinner and breakfast castors, tureens, vegetable dishes table, dessert, and tea spoons and forks; ivory handle knives; fine table cutlery, in cases; tea and call-bells, egg boilers toast racks, cake baskets, berry dishes, etc.
These goods are from one of the best manufacturers in this city, and all of the newest patterns and latest designs.
May be seen early on the morning of sale. [9 25 7t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom st.

Sale at No. 826 North Twentieth street.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, BY SCHOMACKER & CO., ETC.
On Monday Morning,
Sept. 28, at 10 o'clock, at No. 826 North Twentieth street, will be sold the Furniture of a family declining Housekeeping, comprising Brussels, Ingrain, and Venetian carpets; walnut parlor furniture, covered with hair cloth; walnut chamber furniture, oak sideboard, marble top; oak extension dining table, oak cane-seat chairs; an assortment of kitchen furniture, etc. [9 25 3t

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, ASHHURST BUILDING, No. 240 MARKET Street.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

CITY POLITICS. — The following political meetings are announced to take place on the dates mentioned:—

Union League Meeting.—There will be another huge Republican meeting to-morrow night at Concert Hall. Governor Richard Yates, of Illinois, and Senator Kellogg, of Louisiana, will deliver addresses.

Second Congressional District.—The Republicans of the Second Congressional District will assemble at Broad and Fitzwater streets to-morrow evening. The meeting will be addressed by Hon. Charles O'Neill, Colonel William B. Mann, Hon. Charles Gibbons, Hon. T. J. Coffey, William Moran, Esq., and Colonel William McMichael.

Fourth Congressional District.—This evening Peter McCall, Esq., and James B. Nicholson, Esq., will address the Democracy of the Fourth Congressional District, at Athletic Hall, Thirteenth street, above Jefferson.

On Monday night a Democratic mass meeting will be held at Broad and Coates streets. Hon. John T. Hoffman, of New York, is announced as the orator of the evening.

Fifth Ward.—A mass meeting of the Republican citizens of this ward will be held to-morrow evening at Fourth and Union streets.

The Fifth ward Democracy will assemble to-morrow evening at the house of Jerry Nolen, Second and Relief streets.

Tenth Ward. — A Grant and Colfax mass meeting will come off to-night at Twenty-first and Arch streets. A large banner will be thrown to the breeze on the occasion.

Eighteenth Ward.—Robert Palethorp, Esq., will speak on the approaching Presidential election, in the Hall of the James Page Library Company, Girard avenue and Shackamaxon street, this evening.

Nineteenth Ward.—A mass meeting of the Democratic and Conservative citizens of the Nineteenth ward will be held at Frankford road and York street this evening.

Twenty-second Ward.—Hon. B. M. Boyer and Hon. J. W. Wall will hold forth to-night in the Democratic wigwam in this ward.

Twenty-seventh Ward.—The Republican citizens of this ward will meet to-morrow night at the Blue Bell Hotel, when addresses from Mayor McMichael, Hon. William D. Kelley, and others may be expected.

Twenty-eighth Ward.—There will be a grand rally of the Republicans of this ward to-morrow night at the house of Louis Tissot, Falls of Schuylkill.

—A large Grant and Colfax flag, measuring 18 by 26, feet will be raised to-morrow afternoon from the residence of Martin Boraeff, in the Fourteenth ward. Mr. Boraeff was well known as an "old Harry Clay Whig."

—The Republican Invincibles will parade to-morrow night, and attend the meeting in the Second Congressional District.

CAUGHT AT LAST.—For some time past, passengers on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad have been relieved of their satchels, carpet-bags, etc., at the Wilmington Station. The robberies were committed about the time the travellers would leave the cars for refreshments Officer William Leggs, stationed at the depot in Wilmington, has been keeping a sharp lookout for the thieves. Yesterday, he caught an individual named Howard Lee in the act of carrying off a carpet-bag belonging to one of the passengers. The prisoner had a hearing before Mayor Valentine, and was committed for trial. In addition to a prisoner receiving sentence for an offense in this section of the country, he undergoes a severe lashing at the New-castle Jail.

UNPROFITABLE AMUSEMENT.—William Cox amused himself at Wissahickon yesterday by throwing stones at the driver of an express wagon. He was under the influence of liquor, and not being able to strike the driver, he concluded to pepper the horses, which he succeeded in doing, but was brought to his senses by the appearance of a blue coat, who took him into custody. Alderman Ramsdell held him to answer.

FRIGHTENED OFF.—About half-past ten o'clock last night, an attempt was made to rob the dwelling of Mr. Meminger, on Twentieth street, below Hamilton. Mr. Meminger's family is out of town. An entrance was effected into the premises through the cellar door, and while cutting at the door leading to the kitchen, the thieves were frightened off by Mr. Meminger, who was sleeping in the house at the time. The burglars left behind them a coat and chisel.

SERIOUSLY INJURED.—William Moore, aged twenty-three years, while engaged yesterday in plastering the walls of the new Germantown Bank, Germantown avenue and School street, fell off a scaffold, and was seriously injured. He was removed to his home in the immediate neighborhood.

POSTPONED.—The match game of base ball between the Athletic Club of this city and the Union Club of Morrisania, N. Y., which was to take place to-morrow, has been postponed until the 3d of October.

STOLE A COAT.—Margaret Hughes stole a coat yesterday, from a store at Eighth and Catharine streets. She was arrested with the property in her possession, and was committed by Alderman Bonsall.

THE GERMAN THEATRE.—A meeting of gentlemen interested in the establishment of a German theatre was held last night. $12,500 of the amount subscribed was paid to the Treasurer. The sum promised is $90,000.

LOW LIFE.

Lecture by the "Wickedest Man" Author.

The New York *Tribune* of this morning publishes the following account of Oliver Dyer's lecture at Cooper Institute last night on "What I have Seen in New York."

The lecturer was introduced by S. S. Packard, in whose *Monthly* he first called attention to the existence of John Allen's dance-house in Water street, and awakened an interest in the popular mind which seems to be daily increasing. He opened by remarking that it had taken him fourteen years to learn what he knew of the dark side of New York life, which would require at least three times as long to impart. One of his last experiences among the poor, naked wretches that bide the pelting of the pitiless storm—whose houseless heads, and unfed sides, and looped and windowed raggedness cannot defend them from the cold of winter—was with a poor sewing woman in Fish street. He found her plying her needle in the open air. It was a bitter day, yet her dress consisted of but one thin garment, and her head, and neck, and feet were bare. Down in her dark and cold room, under ground, was her babe, a mere skeleton. A little boy of five years was rocking the cradle, and amusing the child by jingling two tin cups, through the handles of which he had thrust his thin arms. The mother was obliged to sew outside, for there was no light within, and medicine and food for her suffering children had to be earned. She told her visitor that when times were good she could earn $4 a week, that she paid $1·25 for her room, and that when her little ones required much of her time, or when work was scarce, or when she fell ill with the cold, it was hard to keep alive. A woman in Tenth street, with two children, one paralyzed from the hips downward, worked out by the day, and as no family, not even the best Christian family in our city, said the speaker, wishes to have the servingwoman's children in their house, she was forced to leave them at home. When she started out to work, she would place upon the floor a bowl of water and a plate of broken bread to supply her children's wants during the day, and, locking them in, would leave them till evening came and her toil was ever. This poor creature earned just enough to pay her rent and to provide her little family with their needed food. One day in the dead of winter he noticed near the City Hall a little girl on crutches selling penny songs. He accosted the child, and asked her why she was thus engaged:—"To get bread for my mother," was the reply. On questioning the girl he learned that her mother was sick, and that for a long time she had been able to do nothing for herself. With the little cripple as his guide, he found his way to her home, a wretched cellar in the filthiest part of the Fourth Ward. Passing through the subterranean apartment, crowded with abject creatures of both sexes, he groped his way into another, into which no light penetrated, and no air, except the noisome vapor from the cell in front. He struck a light, and to his gaze was revealed a most sickening sight In the middle of a room reeking with filth, the walls oozing with damp, the fetid atmosphere almost too thick to breathe, lay a woman of middle age, dying by inches, with a most loathsome disease. He left the place, trying hard to induce the child to go with him, but she would not leave her mother. In a few days, after receiving every attention from kind-hearted women, the poor wretch died. Her body was properly prepared for burial; but during the night thieves came in, cut the hair from the head of the corpse, stripped it of the clothing in which it had been robed, and left it covered only with a ragged, dirty counterpane. A wake was held by the miserable inmates of the den, and in their orgies they rolled the body over the floor until it reached the feet of the crippled child, now almost paralyzed with fear. Her screams attracted the attention of people in the street, and a gentleman who entered with the crowd carried her to the Howard Mission, from which institution she was sent not long ago to a good home. Mr. Dyer gave a mass of statistics of destitution and crime in New York, and argued very justly that the miserable social condition of the very poor of the city is due in a great measure to the shape of the island on which we live. His description of the modern tenement-house, with its 1200 inmates, and his statement that below Twenty-third street dwellings of this kind give shelter to more than 500,000 people, took his audience by surprise, and prepared them for the earnest remark which followed, that "There is no use in preaching the Gospel to people crowded together 1200 in one house; there is no cure for their moral and physical ills but to unpack and scatter them where they can breathe God's pure air, and live like human beings."

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The U. S. District Attorneyship.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Judge Cadwalader.—This morning this matter, which has for so long a time been pending in a state of the most unpleasant and embarrassing uncertainty, was informally before the Court, though counsel representing Mr. O'Neill and Mr. Gilpin, the two claimants to the office, were in attendance.

The Judge had a written review of the whole difficulty before him, from which he read the facts as he understood them. Touching upon the form of and incidents to the appointments of United States Attorneys and their assistants, he mentioned the regular appointments of Mr. Gilpin and Mr. Valentine, the expiration of Mr. Gilpin's term of office on the 15th of March last, and the provisional nomination by the President of Mr. O'Neill as his successor, which received no action from the Senate. His commission was, by its terms, to continue only until the expiration of the then next session of the Senate. Mr. O'Neill's application to have the oath of office administered to him by the Court; the refusal to do this because of the doubt entertained as to the validity of the appointment; his receiving the oath from a Commissioner; calling upon Mr. Gilpin for the surrender of the documents pertaining to the office, and that gentleman's declining to do so on the ground that Mr. O'Neill's claim was in direct violation of the spirit of the Constitution and the Tenure-of-office act — all these details, which are familiar to the public, were gone over. The Judge then went on to say that the doubt, the whole question in his mind, was as to whom was the incumbent *de facto* of the office—Mr. Gilpin, who was to hold over until the lawful creation of his successor, the assistant, Mr. Valentine, who was the appointee of the Attorney-General, or Mr. O'Neill, whose commission was to last until the close of the session of the Senate next following his appointment, the Senate having met and adjourned on the 21st of this month.

Mr. Hirst, representing Mr. O'Neill, stated that on the 19th instant Mr. O'Neill had made a formal demand upon Mr. Gilpin for the books and papers of the Government, in order that he might enter into the discharge of the duties of the office, and Mr. Gilpin had in writing declined to comply with this demand, saying that he still considered Mr. O'Neill's claim invalid; and moreover, out of respect to the Judge's desire to have the question judicially settled. A copy of this answer was transmitted to the Attorney-General, who wrote in reply on the 22d, the day following the adjournment of the Senate, that Mr. Gilpin's views were already known and considered erroneous: that his term of office had expired, and Mr. O'Neill was expected to take possession of the office, for which he was qualified and to which he was legally entitled.

The Judge remarked that this letter was in the face of the fact that the Senate had assembled and adjourned without having passed upon Mr. O'Neill's case, by which his commission expired; and seemed further to complicate the matter.

Mr. Brightly, appearing for Mr. Gilpin, suggested that if the validity of Mr. O'Neill's appointment by the President was established, this would put an end to Mr. Gilpin's claim.

The Judge replied that these two questions—the one involving the validity of Mr. O'Neill's commission, and the other the incumbency *de facto* of the office—though distinct in decision were yet blended in argument. But he wished merely to have the views of counsel upon the law applicable to the case, in order to aid the Court in coming to such a conclusion as would put an end to the difficulty, and he would be pleased to hear them at any day convenient to them. Monday next was agreed upon.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Allison, P. J.—William H. Ruddiman, Prosecuting Attorney.—In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Anthony Curran and Thomas McConnell, charged with the larceny of ship-ropes, before reported, the jury acquitted McConnell, and convicted Curran of receiving stolen goods, the second count in the indictment. The latter was sentenced to the County Prison for nine months.

The morning session was taken up by the trial of William S. Skinner and Frank Skillman for assault and battery upon John C. Brown. On the part of the prosecution it was alleged that Brown called to see a friend at Mrs. Skillman's house, where he had formerly boarded, and upon crossing the threshold a furious attack was made upon him by young Skillman, assisted by Skinner; in which he was severely beaten. The defense set up that Brown had been told never to enter the house. Upon this occasion he was ordered to leave, upon his refusal to do which he was put out, no more violence being used than his resistance rendered necessary.

FINANCIAL ITEMS.

—The N. Y. *Herald* of this morning says:—

"There was no material change in the tone of the money market, but the exceptional transactions at five per cent. were somewhat more numerous. The general rate for call loans on mixed collaterals was, however, four per cent., and the principal dealers in Government securities were, as usual for many weeks past, enabled to borrow all they required at three. There is very little currency being sent westward from this centre, and small and moderate amounts of currency are still being received from Western cities. A Chicago journal of Tuesday says that merchants there are borrowing very little from their bankers, owing to the cash system of doing business that prevails, and that the aggregate demand for money is rather light, although at the banks where large grain accounts are kept it is reported active, while there is a strong disposition to favor those who draw against shipments. The Southern cities are better supplied with currency than is usual at this season, and a New Orleans journal of Saturday last remarks that the money market then was growing easier. All the indications at this centre are still in favor of continued monetary ease, and the quarterly statements of the national banks are likely to be made up without causing any disturbance whatever, although before long a temporary advance in the rate of interest is not improbable; but stringency is impossible. The operators for a rise on the Stock Exchange have, therefore, nothing to fear from this source. The dry goods auction sales were moderately attended to-day, but bidding was not very spirited and prices were on the whole steady."

—The New York *Tribune* of this morning says:—

"Money has assumed a firmer tone, and no new business is reported under 5 per cent., and a large number of 4 per cent. loans was marked up to-day. Government brokers continue to have large balances left with them at 3@4 per cent., but on the street there was no desire to lend at these rates, or to make long contracts at 7 per cent. The Government have appeared in the market as the seller of gold, which, added to the rumors of locking up of money by the bears, has produced great distrust among speculators and increased caution among money lenders. Within 18 months there have been three successful corners worked on the money market by hoarding, and, as the present short interest is very heavy, there is but little doubt that the attempt will be made to break down prices by the same course that has been so successful in the past. Were the effects of stringent money confined to Wall street speculators alone it would be of slight consequence, but past experience has shown that the mercantile and manufacturing interests suffer most, as was shown last year when there was not a failure on the Stock Exchange during the pressure, but immediate failures in business circles; and it is to be hoped that Mr. McCulloch will not be tempted to withdraw a dollar more currency from the street than is absolutely necessary, and thus assist a ring of speculators who have only their own interest to warrant this movement at the expense of the business of the entire country, as well as the Government itself, which loses large revenues from the depreciation caused by these money spasms. There is more demand for money at the West and it is probable that there will be an increased demand next week to move the grain delayed by the storms."

—Mrs. Stanton and Miss Anthony have evolved a "Workingwomen's Association," and chosen the latter as delegate to the Workingmen's National Convention.

—The London *Times* correspondent figures as the clown in the "Attack on Pekin," now played at the Ambigu theatre, Paris.

WEDDING INVITATIONS, ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner.
LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver,
9 18 No. 1033 CHESNUT Street.

WEDDING INVITATIONS.
ENTIRELY NEW STYLES,
for the coming season.
Those wishing Cards will please call and examine our
SAMPLES.
All Engraving and Printing executed in the building by first-class Artists only.
Prices lower than any other house in the city.
R. HOSKINS & CO.,
STATIONERS AND ENGRAVERS,
9 1mws8m No. 913 ARCH Street.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

TILLINGHAST & HILT'S
INSURANCE ROOMS.

MONUMENTAL
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF BALTIMORE.

The following statement of the condition of the Company on the 16th of September, 1868, is published in accordance with an Act of Assembly:—

CAPITAL.

Authorized	$200,000
Paid in full	200,000

ASSETS.

Value of Real Estate held by Company	$50 000·00
Cash on hand	68·28
Cash deposited in Franklin Bank of Baltimore	26,880·09
Cash in hands of Agents and in course of transmission	7,887·27
AMOUNT OF STOCKS OWNED BY COMPANY.	
13 Western Maryland Railroad Bonds, First Mortgage, common, par value $1000, market value $84	10,920·00
6 Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Bonds, Second Mortgage, common, par value $1000, market value $77·50	4,650·00
10 Tennessee State Bonds, 6 per cent., 1866 and 1868, par value, $1000, market value $67·50	6,750·00
Bills receivable	85,773 61
AMOUNT OF STOCK HELD BY COMPANY AS COLLATERAL SECURITY FOR LOANS.	
7 United States 5-20 Bonds, par value $1000	$7,000·00
6 Virginia and Tennessee Railroad Bonds, par value $1000	3,000·00
50 shares Merchants' and Mechanics' Fire Insurance Company Stock, par value $10	341·70
Loaned on Warehouse receipts for Cotton	11 300·00
Do. do. do. Grain	2,400 00
Amount of assessments on stock of Company called in, due and unpaid: will be paid October 1	35,850·00
Amount of interest on investments made by Company, due and unpaid	660 00

LIABILITIES.

Losses due and unpaid	33·00
Claims for loss in suit	6,500·00
Amount of losses paid during the year	22,033·99
Amount of losses during the year not yet settled	11 000·00
Amount of Dividends declared	6,000·00

All losses unsettled it is believed can be settled for $10,000.

INCOME.

Amount of cash premiums received	86,132·90
Amount of premiums earned	28,176 62
Amount of interest money received from investments of the Company	5,111·34
Amount of income of Company from any other source	1,269 91

EXPENDITURES.

Amount of losses paid during the year	22,033 99
Amount paid and owing for reinsurance premiums	313 33
Amount of return premiums, whether paid or unpaid	2,477 00
Amount of dividends paid during year	6,000·00
Amount of expenses during year, including commissions and fees paid to the agents and officers of the Company	15,624·04
Amount of taxes paid by the Company	2,015·02
Amount of all other expenses and expenditures of Company	13,230 95
Amount of promissory notes held by the Company as part of the whole of the capital thereof	1,000·00

WILLIAM HUMSEN, President.
S. G. HILES, Vice-President.
T. S. RHETT, Secretary.

TILLINGHAST & HILT,
AGENTS,
North Pennsylvania Railroad Company's Building,
No. 409 WALNUT Street,
9 25 3t PHILADELPHIA.
Joseph Tillinghast. David B. Hilt.

POLITICAL.

1860. 1868.

CAMPAIGN CLUB
ATTENTION!
THE CLUB WILL ASSEMBLE
FOR PARADE
ON
TO-MORROW (SATURDAY) NIGHT,
AT HEADQUARTERS,
CITY ARSENAL,
RACE STREET, BELOW BROAD,
At 7 o'clock, Sharp.
By order of
WM. B. MANN,
9 25 2t CHIEF MARSHAL.

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON

Alabama to Ask for Troops—The President's Organ Assails Gen. Dix—Awarding Contracts for Revenue Supplies.

Advice from Canada—Investigating the Cattle Disease.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

A Contract Awarded.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—The contract for furnishing cigar and tobacco stamps for the Internal Revenue Bureau, was awarded to-day to the Continental Bank Note Company of New York. Some modifications have been made by Secretary McCulloch and Commissioner Rollins, in the bids put in by this Company. But they are not important and do not affect the prices.

Alabama Asks for Troops.

A telegram from Petersburg, Virginia, from the committee appointed by the Alabama Legislature to wait upon the President and ask for troops, was received here this morning. It states that the committee will reach here to-night.

Robert T. Lincoln, who was married last night to Miss Mary Harlan, left on the noon train to-day with his bride and a few friends, for New York. They will go as far north as Boston, and from thence to Chicago.

A Savage Attack.

The President's organ here, which some time ago was extravagant in praising General Dix is out in a fierce attack on him this morning, on account of his letter in favor of Grant and Colfax.

FROM CANADA.

The Provincial Exhibition—A Commissioner to Investigate the Cattle Disease.

HAMILTON, Sept. 25.—The Provincial Exhibition here is a great success. Twenty-five thousand tickets were sold yesterday. The show of cattle is the best ever had in Canada.

At a meeting of the Agricultural Association, Hon. David Christie was deputed to visit the United States, to investigate the cattle disease. Hon. Lewis Allen, commissioner from New York, and Mr. Hall, of Chicago, and other Americans, had an informal meeting with members of the Board in relation to the disease, and decided that no action be taken to withdraw the restrictions until Mr. Christie's report is received.

MONTREAL, Sept. 25.—Accounts from the interior of New Brunswick speak of the potato disease, which makes great ravages. Fields are completely blackened within a few hours.

A fire occurred in Casson's stables last night, which destroyed three horses. Loss, $3000.

The Government has despatched a special agent to Labrador, to inquire into the distress among the inhabitants.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

This Evening's Quotations.

LONDON, Sept. 25—2·30 P. M.—The financial market is unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 25—2·30 P. M. — Cotton steady. Manchester advices are less favorable, and cause a dullness.

Breadstuffs dull. Corn easier, but not quotably lower; Wheat declining, at 12s. 8d. for California white, and 11s. for red Western; Peas, 46s.; Oats and Barley easier; Spirits of Petroleum, to arrive, 1s.

Arrival of Shipwrecked Passengers.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—The ship Jacob A. Stainler has arrived with the passengers and crew of the steamer Melita, burned at sea.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—Cotton quiet at 25@25¼c. Flour dull and declined 5@10c.; Ohio, $8·05@10·50; Western, $6·65@9·10; Southern, $9·35@14; California, $8·90@10·85. Wheat easier; spring at $1·73@1·75. Corn dull and declined 1c.; sales at $1·14@1·19. Oats dull at 75c. Beef quiet. Pork dull at $28·37½. Lard dull at 19½@19¾c. Whisky quiet.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 25.—Cotton dull, nominally 25c. Flour more active; Howard street superfine, $8·25@9; do. extra, $10@11·75; do. family, $12@12·50; city mills superfine, $8·50@8·75; do. extra, $9·75@12; do. family, $12·25@13; Western superfine, $7·50@8·25; do. extra, $9·25@10·25. Wheat firm; good to prime, $2·25@2·60. Corn firm: white, $1·18@1·20; yellow, $1·27. Oats dull at 65@75c. Rye firm at $1·50@1·55. Provisions firm: mess Pork, $30·50; bacon, rib sides, 16½c.; clear sides, 16¾c.; shoulders, 13½c.; hams, 21½c. Lard, 20½c.

New York Stock Quotations—2 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N.Y.Cent. R.	127¾	Tol. & Wabash R.	59¼
N.Y. and E. R.	50¼	Mil. and St. P. com	93½
Ph. and Rea. R.	93¾	Adams Express Co.	51½
Mich. S.and N. I. R.	85½	Wells' Fargo	29
Cle. and Pitt. R.	87⅛	U. S. Express	50
Chi. and N. W. com.	87	Tennessee 6s, new	68¾
Chi. and N.W. pref.	87¼	Gold	142½
Chi. and R. I. R.	102½	Market steady.	
Pitts.F.W.and Chi.	109		

POLITICAL.

—Not long since, General T. F. Bowie, a leader of the Democratic party in Maryland, made a speech at Baltimore, in which he said:—"If there be any set of men I would sooner tax, it would be those men who furnished the means to carry on the most unholy war in history. I would not tax them as property, but I would because I can read upon the face of these bonds a contribution to an unholy and wicked purpose."

—In a speech in favor of the election of General Grant at Wheeling, last Saturday evening, Senator Carlisle, of West Virginia, said that Grant "always was a Democrat, and voted for Buchanan in 1856; and Democrats may choose between him and Blair, who always was an abolitionist."

—Senator Wilson says that he worked hard and faithfully in Maine, but he believed the great victory there was due as much to Mr. Pendleton's efforts as his own. He hoped, for the good of the Republican cause, that Pendleton may be continued on the stump.

—Several Republicans of Buffalo, N. Y., having been severely injured by the attacks of the Ku-Kluxes while marching in procession, Hon. D. S. Bennett, Congressional candidate, pays all the expenses attendant upon their illness.

—A Southern ballad-monger has shed new light on the causes of Lee's surrender, in the following verse:—

When gallant Lee, exhasted by
The victories he had won,
Gave up his sword and stacked his arms
Ulysses' work seemed done.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No. 103 S. FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.
Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.
Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

FOURTH EDITION

EUROPE.

Speeches of Reverdy Johnsnn Commented On—The Nicaraguan Treaty—The Czar of Russia to Recall the Prussian Minister.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—The *Times* and *Telegraph* publish articles on the speeches of Reverdy Johnson at Leeds. They exult in the good sense and pacific tone of Mr. Johnson's utterances, and say if he, who knows the whole case, is certain of an adjustment of the pending differences, the public may be sure of it.

PARIS, Sept. 25.—*La France* says that the rights gained by the United States in the treaty with Nicaragua were also gained by France and England by a stipulation in the taeaty of 1860.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 25.—It is reported that the Czar will recall the Russian Minister at Washington, for instructions in regard to the new policy about to be pursued by the Empire.

PARIS, Sept. 25.—The *Moniteur* has the following:—Paria, commanding the Royal troops, is marching his forces to attack Seville. His men are in good spirits.

Cantelli is appointed Minister of the Interior, and Passati Minister of Public Works.

From Canada.

MONTREAL, Sept. 25.—Owing to a rain storm the Cricket match was not renewed to-day, and is therefore a draw. The All-England Eleven scored 310, and the Canadians 28 in the first inning. The "All-England" Eleven go to Boston to-day.

MATRIMONIAL.

Marriage of Robert T. Lincoln.

The Washington *Chronicle* of this morning says:—

"Last evening, at 8 o'clock, Miss Mary Harlan, daughter of Senator Harlan, was united in marriage with Robert T. Lincoln, son of the late President Lincoln. The ceremony took place at the residence of Senator Harlan, No. 306 H street, near Seventeenth, and was performed by Bishop Simpson, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in the presence of about thirty persons, none but the parents of the couple and immediate friends of the family being present. There was no ostentation or display whatever upon the occasion, the marriage rites being solemnized quietly and with simplicity, the friends of the pair congratulating them at the close, and the entire company enjoying a delightful *tete-a-tete* for an hour or two afterwards.

"Among those present were Senator and Mrs. Harlan, Mrs. Lincoln and little Tad, Secretary McCulloch and lady, Secretary Welles and lady, Mr. Stanton, son of the ex-Secretary of War; Rev. J. Peyton Brown and family, and many others. The happy couple will leave to-day on the 12·30 train for the North."

New York Stock Quotations, 3 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	127⅞	Toledo & Wab.	59¼
N.Y. and E.R.	50	Mil. & St. P. com	93½
Phil. and Rea. R.	93¾	Adams Express Co	51½
Mich., S.and N.I.R.	85½	Wells, Fargo & Co.	29
Cle. and Pitt. R.	87⅛	U. S. Express	50
Chi. and N.W. com.	87¾	Tennessee 6s, new	68¾
Chic.and N. W. prf.	87¼	Gold	142½
Chi. and R. I. R.	102½	Market steady.	
Pitts. F.W. and Chi.	109		

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, SEPT. 25

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$100 5-20s '62.rg	108½	400 sh Read R....ls.	46⅞
$8000 Pa R 2 m. 6s...2d.	95¾	100 do....s30.	46¾
$1000 Cam & Bur R 6s.	90	100 do....s10wn.	46¾
2 sh C & Am	129	200 do....s60.	46¾
22 sh Lit Sch R	44¾	100 do....b15.	46⅞
100 sh Leh Nav....s5.	22¾	100 do	46⅞
100 sh Read....b60.	46·94		

SECOND BOARD.

$300 City 6s. New	103¾	7 sh Penna R	56¼
$3200 do..Old..2 cl.	101	32 sh Leh Nav	22½
11 sh C & Am....ls.	128¾	25 do	22⅜
100 sh N Y & M	3·56	50 do	22½
200 sh Ocean Oil...s30.	⅜		

—Amount of coal transported on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad during the week ending Thursday, Sept. 24, 1868:—

	Tons.	Cwt
From St Clair	38,593	03
" Port Carbon	10,016	00
" Pottsville	2,740	03
" Schuylkill Haven	31,148	08
" Auburn	4,348	06
" Port Clinton	7,076	01
" Harrisburg and Dauphin	5,541	14
Anthracite coal for week	99,463	15
Bituminous coal from Harrisburg and Dauphin for week	7,518	03
Total for week paying freight	106,981	18
Coal for Company's use	3,030	08
Total all kinds for week	110,012	06
Previously this year	2,447 256	07
Total	2,557,268	12
To Thursday, Sept. 12, 1867	2,696,058	01

INTERNAL REVENUE.

THE PRINCIPAL DEPOT
FOR THE SALE OF
REVENUE STAMPS,
No. 304 CHESNUT STREET.
CENTRAL DEPOT, No. 103 S. FIFTH ST.,
(One door below Chesnut street).
ESTABLISHED 1862.

The sale of Revenue Stamps is still continued at the Old Established Agency.

The stock comprises every denomination printed by the Government, and having at all times a large supply we are enabled to fill and forward (by Mail or Express), all orders, immediately upon receipt, a matter of great importance.

United States Notes, National Bank Notes Drafts on Philadelphia, and Post Office Orders, received in payment.

Any information regarding the decisions of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue cheerfully and gratuitously furnished.

Revenue Stamps printed upon Drafts, Checks, Receipts, etc.

The following rates of commission are allowed on Stamps and Stamped Paper:—

On $25 and upwards....2 per cent.
" 100 " ....3 "
" 300 " ....4 "

Address all orders, etc., to
STAMP AGENCY,
No. 304 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

UNITED STATES POSTAGE STAMPS of all kinds, and STAMPED ENVELOPES, constantly on hand.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

From the Plains—Battles Between Indians and Infantry—A Double Execution in Massachusetts.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Indian War—A Report from General Sheridan.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—The following telegrams were received at the War Department today from Lieutenant-General Sherman:—

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 24.—To Adjutant-General United States Army.—General Sheridan reports this day a description of the fight between his aid-de-camp, Colonel Forsyth, and the Indians, on the Upper Republican river. Several other other columns are moving to the same point, and I trust the Indians wi l receive a just punishment.

FORT HAYS, Sept. 23.—I have just heard that the report sent here to-day is substantially correct. Lieutenant Beecher is dead and Forsythe wounded, as before described, but the party is all right, although surrounded by Indians, and can hold out, as they have plenty of ammunition and mule and horse flesh. They have given the Indians a salty dose. Forsythe has lost Lieut. Beecher, and Dr. Moore, mortally wounded—2 killed and 18 wounded. He reports thirty-five Indians killed and many wounded. Forsythe says he can whip the party and come on if it was not for his wounded and having his horses all killed.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Major-General.

To W. T. Sherman, Lieutenant-General.

FROM MASSACHUSETTS.

Double Execution for Murder.

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 25.—Silas and Chas. J. James, who murdered Joseph G. Clark, on February 28 last, were hanged to-day. Charles confessed that both were guilty. He died hard, but Silas instantly.

New York Stock Quotations—4 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street.

N.Y. Cent. R.	127⅞	Pitts. F. W. & Chi.	109
N. Y. and E. R.	50½	Toledo & Wabash	59¼
Ph. and Rea. R.	94	Mil. & St.Paul com.	93½
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	84	Adams Express	51½
Clev. & Pittsb'g R.	85½	Wells, Fargo Exp.	29
Ex. Div.		U. S. Express Co.	50
Chi. and N.W. com	87¾	Tennessee 6s, new	68¾
Chi. and N.W. pref.	88½	Gold	142½
Chi. and R. I. R.	102½		

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas. Summer Arrangement of Passenger Trains, Monday, August 3, 1868, leaving the Company's Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATIONS.—At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown.

Returning, leaves Reading at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·15 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.—At 8·15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 train connects at Reading with the East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at Port Clinton with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at Harrisburg with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS. — Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Pottstown at 6·45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations: arrives in Philadelphia at 9·05 A. M. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·40 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION—Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10·15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8·05 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M.; arriving at Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

Harrisburg accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·15 P. M.

Market train, with a Passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45 noon for Pottsville and all Way Stations; leaves Pottsville at 7 A. M. for Philadelphia and all other Way Stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M.; leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8·00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4·52 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.—Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·45 and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6·30 A. M., 1·00, and 5·45 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.—Passengers for Collegeville take 7·30 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Collegeville at 8·27 A. M., and 1·49 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.—Leaves New York at 9 A. M., 5·00 and 8·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1 A. M., 1·30 and 10·10 P. M., and connect at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express Trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, Express Train leaves Harrisburg, on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 5·25 A. M., 9·35 P. M., passing Reading at 4·49 and 7·06 A. M., and 11·40 P. M., arriving at New York, 10·10 and 11·45 A. M., and 5·00 P. M. Sleeping Cars accompanying these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 Noon.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.—Trains leave Pottsville at 6·45 11·30 A. M., and 6·40 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M. and 2·15 and 4·35 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.—Trains leave Auburn at 7·55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·15 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont; returning from Harrisburg at 3·30 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·40 A. M., and 5·35 P. M.

TICKETS.—Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation, Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for day only, are sold at Reading and Intermediate Stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the Office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

Commutation Ticket at 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

Mileage Tickets, good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each, for families and firms.

Season Tickets, for three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points at reduced rates.

Clergymen residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards, entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's New Freight Depot, Broad and Willow streets.

Freight Trains leave Philadelphia daily at 4·35 A. M., 12·45 noon, 5·00, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

Mails close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect Baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. Fourth street, or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.